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## BAHRAIN

### RULER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KUWAITI COUNTERPART

JN171056Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 17 October--Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al-Khalifah received this morning Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister under secretary, who is currently visiting Bahrain as part of a tour of the Gulf area. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY following the meeting, Ar-Rashid said that he conveyed a message to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa from Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The message deals with the existing consultations and coordination between the two countries in various fields.

He added that these consultations will have a positive effect on the Arab cause. He pointed out that coordination at this current phase is significant for the joint Arab action which will preserve the Arab nation's dignity.

Rashid ar-Rashid later met with Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak. The discussion during the meeting centered on the situation in the Arab area and the relations between the two countries in the various domains.

Ar-Rashid left Manama this morning at the end of a 1-day visit to Bahrain.

## KUWAIT

### FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS HOME, COMMENTS ON LEBANON

LD171818Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to the country this evening from Beirut after participating in the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Arab countries supporting and taking part in the Arab Deterrent Forces. The work of the meeting was concluded today.

Upon his arrival, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that the meeting was fruitful and that all the participants worked for Lebanon's stability, the unity of its territory and all the sons of its people. He expressed his hope that the recommendation adopted by the conference would lead to Lebanon's stability because with stability in Lebanon there is stability for the Arab nation. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad appealed to the Lebanese people in all its sects to cooperate to rebuild Lebanon and to restore unity to it. He said: I have great hopes that the agreement will be implemented by all colleagues of Lebanese leaders, whether Christians or Moslems.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister went on to say that he hoped that everyone will strive to implement these recommendations and that good will come from this. He said that during the conference he did not meet with any of the Lebanese Moslems or Christian leaders but that some brethren who attended the conference met some of them and found from them a response to restore Lebanon to a state of stability. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: The committee set up according to the conference's statement will be under the control of President Ilyas Sarkis, whether it is at the ministerial or ambassadorial level.

He expressed his readiness to attend any meeting or gathering in this context which would help to solve any problem or adopt any decision to take Lebanon back to tranquillity and stability and to maintain its independence and unity.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### OPEC DISCUSSES POSSIBLE 10-15 PERCENT OIL PRICE RISE

LD170930Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 17 October--OPEC Secretary General 'Ali Muhammad Jaidah has stated that the question of raising oil prices is under discussion and it will be carefully studied prior to its submission before the organization's upcoming conference on 14 December in Abu Dhabi.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-JAZIRAH published today, he said that the current discussion of this matter envisages an average price adjustment, as a result of the fall in the value of the dollar, of between 10 and 15 percent.

'Ali Jaidah noted that the fall in the value of the dollar, which has affected the revenues of the oil exporting countries, was the subject of discussion at a committee chaired by Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti oil minister. The committee held its meetings in London and it put forward some proposals which will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the ministerial council of the organization in Abu Dhabi.

'Ali Jaidah has called on OPEC members to set out a strategy which is well studied and reasonable, including its view of technology, to obtain brtter terms for industrialization from the industrial oil-consuming states.

'Ali Jaidah expressed the belief that North Sea oil and Alaskan oil do not constitute a threat to OPEC oil (?particularly) in the long-term (?view) because world consumption is increasing and the demand for oil is increasing at the same time. Also, the production capacity of Alaska and the North Sea is limited. In addition, he expressed the belief that demand for OPEC oil will increase in the eighties, especially if (?industrial) production increases in the industrial states.

### YAMANI SEES REASONABLE PRICE RISE FOR OIL

LD171021Y London THE GUARDIAN in English 17 Oct 78 p 19 LD

[Charles Cook report: "Yamani Will Resist Pressure"]

[Text] Proposals by the most militant members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries for massive increases in the price of crude oil which could nearly double today's price will be resisted at the next OPEC price conference in December, according to the oil minister of Saudi Arabia, Shaykh Yamani.

Shaykh Yamani, representing the biggest OPEC producer, told a London audience last night that "some countries such as Iraq are calling for very substantial rises which would take the price to $25 a barrel." Today's price is about $13.

However, these countries recognise that such a rise would result in a major economic recession amongst their customer countries and so were prepared to accept less. "I would be surprised if we did not decide on a reasonable increase when we met at Abu Dhabi" (the venue for the December price conference) said Shaykh Yamani. He declined to indicate the size of the increase.

Shaykh Yamani said the current price was nearly fair if based on the law of supply and demand--it only needs a little adjustment. If we base it on the need for conservation, however, we should have considerable increases. But that would cause another recession. "Some increases are necessary for the future if we are to avoid sharp increases as in 1974."

He confirmed that Saudi Arabia will continue to support the U.S. dollar despite its weakness this year on the international currency markets. "We still hesitate to divorce the price of oil from the dollar because we are afraid of the effect that such a move might have on its international value. We don't want to quit the currency." He said he thought that the inherent strength of the U.S. economy would lead to a revival in the dollar's value in the near future.

Shaykh Yamani called for renewed East-West talks between the producing and consuming nations following the failure of the Paris talks of 1975-76. "It will be too late if we do not meet again until there is a crisis."

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PLO'S QADDUMI

LD171100Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, 17 October--His Royal Highness the Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal this morning at Bayt ad-Din met with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's political department.

The meeting, which lasted for about 1 and 1/2 hours, was attended by Shaykh 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, the Saudi ambassador to Lebanon, and Hani al-Hasan, the political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman, Yasir 'Arafat.

After the meeting, Faruq Qaddumi stated that they had discussed everything that would help make a success of the conference of the foreign ministers of the countries participating in or supporting the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon, currently convened in Bayt ad-Din.

He said that there is a firm desire to make the conference a success for the sake of preserving Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

Qaddumi affirmed the readiness of the Palestinian side to give all the assistance and contributions that may be asked of it to implement all the decisions that will be taken arising from the resolutions of the Cairo and the Riyadh summits.

CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY

LD180953Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Al-Bahah--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, regent and crown prince, at 1000 today at his place at Al-Azahirah in Biljarshi received Harold Saunders, American assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by John West, U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES BEIRUT FOR DAMASCUS

LD172025Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1822 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left for Damascus this evening at the end of the conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab states supporting, and participating in, the Arab Deterrent Forces.

Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abd al-Halim Khaddam also left Bayt ad-Din this evening for Damascus together with Brig Hikmat ash-Shihabi, Syrian Army chief of staff.

YEMEN--PDRY

AHVAZ LIBERATION FRONT SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

LD171646Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, and the brother members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee have received a cable from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz/Arabistan, [Khuzistan Province, Iran] which states as follows:

With hearts full of joy and happiness we have shared with you the historic moments through which your people, party and all the free progressives of the world have experienced by the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party, coinciding with your celebration of the 15th anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution.

On behalf of the leadership, cadres and bases of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Arabistan, we convey to you, and through you to the fraternal Yemeni people, our warm greetings, congratulations and wishes that you win more and more victories, guided by the programs and resolutions of your great party and the slogan under which its congress was held, namely, let us struggle to defend the Yemeni revolution, implement the 5-year plan, achieve Yemeni unity and foil all the designs and plots being hatched by the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary enemies obstructing the march of progress in your country.

The revolutionary resolutions adopted by the congress are a direct expression of the depth of your principled policies on Arab and world national liberation movements, guided by the theories of scientific socialism.

What has been going on for a long time in Iran in terms of the growth of the mass movement represented by numerous uprisings throughout the country against the shah, the agent of world imperialism, constitutes an expression of the scope of the class and national struggle between the Iranian peoples and the poor, toiling classes against their exploiters and the underminers of their will.

We appeal to all the forces of good in the Arab world and the world at large to stand by our Arab people in Ahvaz, who are struggling against national and class persecution and for their right to self-determination, side by side with the other militant Iranian peoples under their revolutionary vanguards.

Our liberation movement in Ahvaz and the Iranian national movement with all its class and national groups constitute an inseparable part of the camp of world revolution and the liberation movement in the region. We assure you of our firm and determined support for the struggle of your Yemeni people under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party in achieving your great aims.

REPORT ON WASHINGTON TALKS, STATEMENT BY 'ALI

NC171952Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] At 1615 Cairo time today, the U.S. and Egyptian delegations held a 2-hour meeting at Blair House. U.S. delegation leader Alfred Atherton, Usamah al-Baz and the legal advisers to the two delegations attended.

At 1815 Cairo time, the U.S. and Israeli delegations held a 1-hour meeting. Atherton, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman attended.

The three delegations then attended a working luncheon at Blair House.

Egyptian delegation leader to the Washington talks Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has made a statement to our reporter. He said that the statement made by Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman that the conference will complete the formulation of the draft treaty tomorrow is premature. He said that some points are still being discussed by the two sides.

Asked about the report by the U.S. CBS television network that the conference will finish drafting the treaty this weekend, his excellency said that this is also premature.

Asked if reconvening the meetings at Blair House means that the talks have reached a decisive phase, his excellency said: Blair House is a more suitable place for general meetings. There is nothing more to it.

Asked about the possibility of a member of the Israeli delegation going to Tel Aviv to consult with members of the Israeli Government on the progress so far achieved at the Washington talks, his excellency said that there is nothing definite about this subject.

Commenting on Moshe Dayan's description of the Egyptian delegation leader's position as hardline, his excellency said: We are seeking to lay a sound and clear basis for the agreement so that the implementation will be sound and clear and will achieve the principles set at Camp David. We are also trying to encourage the parties concerned to join the negotiations, because our ultimate aim is to establish a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

The head of the Egyptian delegation replied to another question by saying: The talks so far have made good progress although there are some points of difference being discussed with the Israeli line.

Regarding another question on the progress achieved in the negotiations for a comprehensive agreement for the attainment of peace in the Middle East, the radio team learned that the discussion of this point began from the first day of the meetings, because it is the first step in the comprehensive solution of the Middle East issue. [sentence as heard]

CAIRO REPORTS ON CARTER'S MEETING WITH DELEGATIONS

NC172137Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The White House has announced that U.S. President Carter this evening met with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. He also met with Egyptian Defense Minister and leader of the Egyptian delegation Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. A meeting of the three delegations is scheduled to be held in Blair House tonight.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter said upon receiving the Egyptian delegation today that he called the delegation to meet with him in order to learn the progress of the current negotiations. President Carter said that there is no specific problem or crisis at the talks. He added: Everything is proceeding well, as we expected, and there is no need for an emergency meeting. I wanted to learn from the delegation about developments, and if there are any difficulties I might be able to help provide a solution to them.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH CARTER

NC1723222Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2258 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 17 October--After meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter today, Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the purpose of the meeting was to follow the progress of discussions during the past few days on the basis that the United States is a full partner in the process of peace in the Middle East.

His excellency added: It was essential to review the points which have been discussed and those which are still being discussed by the three sides.

In his statement, the lieutenant general said that it cannot be said that the discussions are stalled, but there are different points of view which must be discussed and the discussion of the points raised must be thorough and clear in order to facilitate their implementation.

Answering a question by the MENA correspondent in Washington, his excellency said: The aim of Egypt has always been, as is explained in the Camp David agreement, to ultimately reach a comprehensive solution which would consolidate the foundations of peace in the Middle East area.

The lieutenant general added that he believes the U.S. side has communicated its answers to the questions His Majesty King Husayn recently raised and that it is expected that these answers will be submitted to the Egyptian side after King Husayn sees them.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the discussion of the military subject, like that of the political subjects, has made progress and that the other stages are being studied with the other sides.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed that it is the wish of the Egyptian side that everything be precise and clear so that there can be no ambiguity in the implementation of the agreement.

Asked whether he agrees with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who hopes that the agreement will be concluded on 19 November, 1 year after President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative, his excellency said: This is likely.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali made these statements at his suite at the Madison Hotel after his meeting with President Carter. The meeting was also attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, Egypt's Ambassador in Washington, Dr Ashraf Ghurbal and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usumah al-Baz.

Dr Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, has refused to disclose the subjects he discussed with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan during a working dinner which lasted 4 hours last night.

Dr Ashraf Ghurbal has described the delegation's meeting with President Carter as fruitful. He said that the Egyptian delegation acquainted President Carter with what has been accomplished so far and what remains to be discussed.

EGYPTIAN MAGAZINE: ISRAEL TO RELEASE ARAB PRISONERS

NC182825Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0726 GMT 18 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 October--According to the weekly magazine AKHIR SA'AH, informed sources in Jerusalem have affirmed that the Israeli authorities are discussing the possibility of releasing a number of Palestinian prisoners in the next few days as a good will gesture in the current stage of peace negotiations. Among those who will be released are some fedayeen who had been convicted and given jail sentences.

The magazine reports that the Begin government is considering this step as a gesture for starting negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Those who will be released will sign affidavits that they will not carry out any subversive activity. The released prisoners will be allowed to join their families in Israel, the West Bank or the Gaza Strip and to resume a normal life.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN JAPAN

NC171035Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 October--An Egyptian economic delegation left Cairo this morning on its way to Tokyo on a 2-week visit to Japan to discuss the economic and financial aid which Japan can provide to Egypt in the various fields.

The delegation includes First Under Secretary of the Ministry of Housing Salah Fahmi, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Transport Tadrus 'Afrawi, First Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry Hamid Habib, and Under Secretary of the Ministry of Economy 'Abd al-'Aziz az-Zahawi.

Dr Hamid as-Sayih, the minister of economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation, is scheduled to leave for Japan at the conclusion of his current visit to Poland to head the Egyptian delegation in the talks with the Japanese officials.

AMMAN PAPER REPORTS ANTI-AS-SADAT ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

JN130932 [Editorial Report JN] Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic on 14 October publishes "exclusive" reports on anti-As-Sadat trends in Egypt. In the first report, AL-AKHBAR says that "during a vocational seminar held by the Lawyers Association, 'Abd al-'Aziz ash-Shurbaji, WAFD Party candidate for the post of the doyen of Egyptian lawyers, jeered: Down with the Camp David agreements. Ash-Shurbaji repeated this seven times with the audience repeating it after him." In another report, AL-AKHBAR says: "'Adil 'Id, independent member of the Egyptian People's Assembly and member of the assembly's Military Affairs Committee, has declared that he is fully aware of the fact that the young personnel in the Egyptian Armed Forces are spiteful and resentful over the political trends of the Egyptian leadership. AL-AKHBAR publishes another report saying: "The ad hoc committee of the National Democratic Party has discovered leaflets in the party's building attacking the Camp David agreements." AL-AKHBAR says: "President as-Sadat has refrained from recalling Egyptian journalists from abroad. As-Sadat has instructed information media officials to facilitate the deportation of Nasirite and leftist-journalists from Egypt."

MAR'I, SALIM APPOINTED ASSISTANTS TO PRESIDENT

NC161244Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Oct 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a presidential decree appointing Engineer Sayyid Mar'i and Mamduh Salim as assistants to the president.

U.S. ENVOY LEAVES AMMAN, MAKES STATEMENT

JN172117Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Harold Saunders, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs and special envoy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, left Amman this evening after a 1-day official visit to Jordan. During his visit he met with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Saunders stated that he had conveyed a message to His Majesty King Husayn from President Jimmy Carter clarifying the U.S. stand toward the Middle East questions and ways to establish a just and lasting peace in the area. He said that he had conveyed to His Majesty King Husayn the answers of the U.S. Government to the questions concerning the Camp David agreements which the Jordanian Government earlier addressed to the U.S. Government.

Saunders said that he had heard a comprehensive review from His Majesty King Husayn of the current situation in light of the Jordanian stand and the principles his majesty declared and to which Jordan is committed. He said that his majesty had stressed Jordan's interest in continuing the dialog with the United States. He pointed out that he will return to Jordan in the next 2 days after visiting Saudi Arabia for further talks with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials.

Saunders was seen off by the general director of the Foreign Ministry and representatives of the U.S. embassy.

AR-RA'Y: PALESTINIAN PERSONALITIES TO MEET WITH SAUNDERS

JN180645Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Oct 78 pp 1, 12 JN

[Text] AR-RA'Y has learned that the U.S. Embassy in Amman has invited 15 Palestinian personalities from the East Bank [of Jordan] to meet with U.S. Presidential Envoy Harold Saunders at 1700 tomorrow, Thursday. The paper says that the meeting is to exchange views on the Camp David agreements, particularly those points pertaining to the West Bank. The paper adds that the meeting will be similar to the one held by Alfred Atherton in occupied Jerusalem with a number of Palestinian personalities.

AR-RA'Y has also learned that a number of those invited have apologized and that others are not in Jordan at present.

AR-RA'Y VIEWS U.S. PROPOSAL ON W. BANK, GAZA STRIP

JN180828Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Oct 78 pp 1, 12 JN

[Text] The AR-RA'Y diplomatic editor writes: Well-informed political sources in Amman have pointed out that the United States is concerned over the forthcoming summit conference in Baghdad. The United States believes that the outcome of this conference will not be in the interest of the efforts the United States is exerting to achieve settlements in the Middle East based on the Camp David agreements.

The sources added that Jordan has not yet expressed its opinion regarding the answers carried by Harold Saunders, assistant U.S. secretary of state, [to Husayn's questions]. It is understood that Saunders, who left Amman for Saudi Arabia yesterday, will present copies of these answers to Saudi Arabia and to other Arab countries. Saunders will return to Amman tomorrow, Thursday.

Although the details of these answers have not yet been made known, it is understood that they confirm the U.S. stand on Jerusalem and U S. opposition to Israel's annexation of the city as its capital. The answers also confirm the U.S. stand on the occupation of the West Bank on the basis that the United States still adheres to UN Resolution 242. The answers also include U.S. opposition to setting up Jewish settlements in the West Bank. However, the answers pointed out that they represent only the principled U.S. stand.

Saunders met with reporters in Amman last night. He told them that the U.S. proposal, based on the Camp David agreement pertaining to the West Bank, is made up of several steps, the first of which is to start negotiations among Jordan, Egypt and Israel in the presence of a U.S. delegation. The Jordanian and Egyptian delegations should include a number of Palestinians either from the West Bank, of from Gaza Strip or Palestinians other than these.

These negotiations will draw up the basis for holding elections and setting up a form of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This will be followed by another step to elect a council under the auspices of the United Nations to assume power in the area later. Subsequently, the military rule administration will withdraw and garrisons of the Israeli Army not connected with the local administration will be stationed in certain areas. Negotiations with the Israeli authorities will take place 3 years after the creation of this administration to outline the final form of the new entity. The administration will also form a Palestinian police force to preserve security and law.

AL-AKHBAR ASKS FOR CLARIFICATION OF U.S. STAND

JN171746Y Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 17 Oct 78 pp 1, 11 JN

[Editorial: "What is Required is Clarification of the U.S. Stand"]

[Text] Assistant U.S. secretary of State Harold Saunders arrived in Amman yesterday carrying his government's reply to the questions Jordan raised following the signing of the two Camp David agreements. Mr Saunders stated upon arrival that he will discuss with His Majesty King Husayn ways to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on the realization of the aspirations of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestinians.

We ask Mr Saunders' permission to say that his current mission in Amman is not to find out the Jordanian viewpoint regarding the ways to achieve peace in the Middle East. Jordan has already expressed its viewpoint very clearly and on numerous occasions. The Jordanian stand in this respect has become quite clear to all international forums and to the United States in particular.

Mr Saunders' mission in Amman is restricted to explaining the U.S. concept of a just and durable peace in this part of the world--a peace which guarantees the rights and demands of all the parties to the conflict, particularly the Palestinians, whose issue constitutes the crux of the conflict in the area and the original causes of this conflict.

Mr Saunders' mission in Amman is limited to clarifying the U.S. position on the issue of peace in the Middle East and to dissipating the vagueness surrounding this stand when the contents of the Camp David agreements were made public.

The contents of the Camp David agreements reveal a basic transformation of the previous U.S. stand, particularly pertaining to the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and the U.S. rejection of measures to annex Arab Jerusalem to Israel and the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. The Camp David agreements came as a clear indication that the United States has gone back on this principled stand, which is in harmony with international will, and has established a new stand which compelled Jordan to raise questions and seek clear U.S. replies to the questions which do not brook more than one interpretation.

This is Mr Saunders' mission in Amman. The Jordanian stand on the establishment of peace in the Middle East is clear and does not need further clarification. Jordan has been and will continue to be committed to a firm and principled stand, namely, the necessity of achieving a just, durable and comprehensive settlement based on Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, primarily Jerusalem, and guaranteeing all the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination on the soil of their homeland, thus guaranteeing equal and balanced rights of security, sovereignty and stability to the peoples in the region.

These are the conditions required for achieving a just and durable peace in the region. What is required from the United States is to clarify its stand regarding these conditions.

**DELEGATION FROM USSR MEETS OFFICIALS**

Meeting with King Husayn

JN171728Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received in the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon Mrs (Zinaida Kruglova), chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the meeting, a discussion was held on the friendly relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union and the consolidation of ties of cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields between the two countries, as well as the development of the bonds of friendship. The meeting was attended by several members of the delegation accompanying Mrs (Kruglova).

Meeting with Senate President

JN171736Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 17 October--Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the senate, today met with the Soviet delegation headed by (Zinaida Kruglova), chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the CPSU Central Committee. They discussed various parliamentary affairs, especially parliamentary cooperation between the two countries at international parliamentary conferences.

They also discussed the Middle East problem and the Palestine question. The Soviet delegation showed great understanding for the issues discussed. The guest delegation expressed great appreciation for developments in Jordan and the pan-Arab stands of this country.

HUSAYN MESSAGE ON ARAB SUMMIT FORTHCOMING TO IRAQI PRESIDENT

JN171651Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, will leave Amman for Baghdad tomorrow on a short visit to Iraq.

During the visit they will convey a message from His Majesty King Husayn to Iraqi President His Excellency Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr dealing with the Arab summit conference and developments in joint Arab action. They will also meet with President al-Bakr and senior Iraqi officials to discuss ways to guarantee the success of the Arab summit conference and to build an Arab stand characterized by effectiveness, positiveness and steadfastness.

AR-RA'Y: W. BANK TO SPONSOR CONFERENCE AGAINST SELF-RULE

JN180812Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Oct 78 p 1 JN

[Text] West Bank--Exclusive to AR-RA'Y--Wide-scale contacts are being held among West Bank personalities and mayors to draft a unified statement rejecting the Camp David agreements and the self-rule plan.

It has been learned that these contacts are aimed at holding a general popular conference to approve this statement and also to call for staging demonstrations and strikes in protest against the self-rule plan. The conference will also appeal to Arab leaders to support the steadfastness of the citizens in the occupied territories, to mobilize Arab potentials to confront the developments and to end the Israeli occupation.

The popular conference is expected to take place in Jerusalem to emphasize its Arabism and its significance in the Arab and Islamic world.

The preparatory committee of the conference will urge the citizens in the occupied territories to stage demonstrations in support of the summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad on 2 November.

RELIGIOUS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

JN170654Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Oct 78 p 2 JN

[Text] Amman, JNA--The Jordanian delegation consisting of men of religion and tribal chieftains returned to Amman last night at the end of a 2-week visit to the Soviet Union in response to an invitation from Shaykh Ziyautdin-Khan Ishan Babahan, mufti of the Ecclesiastical Board of Moslems of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR.

Ahmad at-Tarawinah, chairman of the delegation and member of the Consultative People's Assembly, said that the delegation met during its visit with Moslems in the Soviet Union and found that they are performing their religious rites in complete freedom. He added that the Moslems in the Soviet Union appreciate and love His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian people and share the Moslems' problems, particularly those related to the Israeli occupation of the holy places. He added that the delegation had met with the chairman of the Supreme Soviet and felt his full support of the Arab cause and issues.

AD-DUSTUR INTERVIEWS JERUSALEM HIGHER ISLAMIC HEAD

JN160848Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 16 Oct 78 pp 1, 17 JN

[Excerpts] Nabil 'Amr writes: His Eminence Shaykh Hilmi al-Muhtasib, chairman of the Higher Islamic Committee in occupied Jerusalem, has urged the Arab leaders to draw up an Arab plan in an attempt to achieve peace and rescue the kinfolk and the land from the noose of occupation.

In an interview with AD-DUSTUR, his eminence said that the Arab citizens have been destroyed by taxes and a deteriorating economic situation, not to mention the Israeli pressures that are aimed at evicting these citizens from their land. He added: We pin hope on the Baghdad conference to achieve the desired Arab goal.

Speaking about the Camp David resolutions, Shaykh al-Muhtasib said that the Arab citizens in the occupied territories are unanimous that these resolutions ignore the Palestinian and Arab rights. These resolutions also ignore the Arabism of the holy city and the several international resolutions, he added.

The chairman of the Higher Islamic Committee said: We always work to achieve a just solution that would guarantee legitimate rights and national aspirations.

His eminence expressed his satisfaction with the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territories.

Concerning the so-called self-rule the Zionist occupation authorities are trying to impose on our kinfolk in the occupied territories, His Eminence Shaykh al-Muhtasib said: I believe that no one accepts such a plan, particularly since Israel still claims that Palestine is Israeli land under its sovereignty. He added: I would like to say that any attempt to divert us from our national objectives will be doomed to failure because it will be thwarted by the steadfastness of our people for the sake of their objectives, Arabism and sanctities.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SYRIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

JN181401Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office today Syrian Industry Minister Shutaywi Sayfu. During the meeting they discussed economic and trade relations between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade, and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

Sayfu arrived in Amman this morning from Damascus via Ar-Ramtha on a 2-day visit to Jordan for talks with Dr ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade, on strengthening industrial cooperation between the two fraternal countries. Sayfu will also attend the meetings of the general establishment of the joint Syrian-Jordanian industry company due to begin in Amman today under the industry ministers of the two countries.

MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES, ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

NC171430Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1321 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen: The conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces concluded its final session at Bayt ad-Din Palace a few moments ago. The final session was held under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis and in the presence of all the heads and members of the Arab delegations. We are now in direct contact with the national news agency team, which is about to give us the resolutions of the historic conference.

[Agency correspondent speaking from Bayt ad-Din] A few moments ago a statement was issued by the conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces. The following is the text of the statement:

Statement issued by the conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and contributing to the Arab Deterrent Forces held 15-17 October 1978 at Bayt ad-Din:

At the invitation of His Excellency Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, a conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and contributing to the Arab Deterrent Forces was held under his excellency's chairmanship at Bayt ad-Din in the period 15 to 17 October 1978. The conferees studied in depth and with extreme care the difficult circumstances facing fraternal Lebanon. They also studied all aspects of the Lebanese crisis, including the security problem, one of the urgent issues. They also took notice of some arrangements which the Arab Deterrent Forces command decided to make to deal with the security situation at the request of the president of the republic.

After thorough discussions in a high spirit of responsibility, deep fraternity and awareness of the need to help the fraternal country in surmounting the severe tribulation it has been going through for years, the conference underscored the importance of and need to fully deal with the Lebanese crisis on the basis of the following principles and foundations:

1. Lebanon's unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within the context of its democratic system, as well as the state's exercise of its authority over all Lebanese territories; the termination of all manifestations and obstacles standing in the way of a strong central authority that will rebuild the state's institutions that were affected by the events, with a view to consolidating the unity of the country's territory and people.

2. Termination of armed manifestation, collection of arms and banning the carrying of arms outside the limits of the law.

3. Accurate and full implementation of the Riyadh and Cairo summit resolutions.

4. In the interest of the country's unity, cessation of information campaigns and endeavor to apply the publications law and prohibition of all illegal radio, television and press information media.

5. Drawing up a timetable for building the army on national and balanced bases to enable it to play its role in insuring national security in the country and in assuming the tasks carried out by the Arab Deterrent Forces on Lebanese territory.

6. Work for national detente among the conflicting Lebanese factions and sides to insure the country's unity and the introduction of reforms that will consolidate national unity and help eliminate the causes of tension in the Lebanese arena.

7. Application of the law against those who deal with the Israeli enemy and condemnation of all forms of such dealing. This stems from Lebanon's Arab identity.

8. Formation of a follow-up committee consisting of representatives of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Kuwait to be at the disposal of the president of the republic and to undertake whatever tasks the president assigns to it within the framework of the principles and foundation mentioned above.

The conference has expressed its appreciation of the critical and difficult circumstances under which the Arab Deterrent Forces are working in Lebanon and of the burdens they shoulder under these circumstances. The conference also emphasized that the Arab governments attending it, on the basis of the Riyadh and Cairo summit resolutions, will not hesitate to provide aid and assistance for fraternal Lebanon to enable it to restore normal conditions. This includes helping it in rebuilding the country. The conference calls on the other fraternal governments to play their role in this respect.

Bayt ad-Din, 17 October 1978.

COMMENTARY FOLLOWS BAYT AD-DIN CONFERENCE RESULTS

Al-Huss Makes Statement

NC171532Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on the results of the conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made the following statement as he was leaving the Bayt ad-Din Palace:

We see good tidings in the results of the conference and in the positive spirit which pervaded the meetings, which was reflected in the statement issued at the end of the conference. These herald good tidings and are bound to reflect on the situation in Lebanon. The matter requires an earnest and serious followup. The followup responsibility falls on our shoulders as responsible officials and as citizens of this country. A final solution to the Lebanese problem, which is basically political, must emanate from the will of the Lebanese people and must be coupled with understanding among them. This is what we must seek to achieve as soon as possible to end the country's crisis and give it tranquillity and to give the citizen reassuring security and permanent, stable peace.

Al-Huss Praises Saudi Efforts

NC171922Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on the Bayt ad-Din conference results, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made the following statement this evening:

The results of the conference were good and positive. We hope very much that the results will be put into practice. He added: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia played a very prominent part in the contacts, consultations and efforts at the conference and outside it, which insured the success of the conference. We thank the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the effective positive role it played at the conference in the person of its foreign minister, His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

VOL: Unaffected by Media Ban

NC1715597 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The director general of the Voice of Lebanon radio has been asked whether the radio is involved by the resolution [of the Bayt ad-Din conference] banning illegal information media. He answered: The first part of the resolution is based on Lebanese laws--the publications law. Although it relates to the press media, it cannot disregard Lebanese laws regarding radio media. The Voice of Lebanon radio has a legal permit from the Lebanese authorities. Therefore, it does not come under the category of illegal press media, which are mentioned by the resolution, and legally it falls outside the framework of the information media involved in the ban.

Al-Khatib, Khaddam, Others Comment

NC1718477 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Intercepted in progress]

[Text] As he emerged this afternoon from Bayt ad-Din Palace, Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Col Sami al-Khatib had the following dialog with reporters:

Question: Is there a plan for the deployment of the Arab Deterrent Forces?

Answer: (?We are arranging) something that will lead the country to security and stability.

Question: Will the army participate in these tasks?

Answer: The army has participated in Al-Hadath.

Question: Will there be any withdrawals?

Answer: This is still under study.

Question: Are there new Saudi forces?

Answer: Not definitely.

Question: Will the Sudanese contingent stay?

Answer: We are trying to keep it.

Question: It appears that it will stay because Minister Salman has left for Sudan with a message from President Sarkis about this.

Answer: That is true.

Question: Will there be any withdrawals by the Arab Deterrent Forces?

Answer: No withdrawals, but changes of position.

Question: May we know the positions?

Answer: Of course we cannot say. Tomorrow you will know.

Question: Does Burj Rizq fall within the changes?

Answer: Burj Risq and other positions; all positions are subject to change.

Question: Does this mean that the deterrent forces will remain in the eastern sector?

Answer: Yes, that is so.

Question: The statement talks about disarmament. Which power will carry out this task?

Answer: Disarmament is a big project. In principle the deterrent forces will undertake this task.

Question: Will disarmament include the [Palestinian] resistance?

Answer: That is a political issue and you should ask the politicians.

Syrian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stated that nobody condones dealing with Israel. He also said that the conference and the Lebanese Government decided to bring to trial those who deal with the enemy.

Khaddam confirmed that the conference decided to form a Syrian-Saudi-Kuwait followup committee to be headed by President Sarkis. He also said that that deterrent forces will not (?include Lebanese forces).

The following dialog ensued between the Syrian minister and reporters:

Question: Will there be a change in the deployment of the Arab Deterrent Forces?

Answer: Ask Col Sami al-Khatib.

Question: Is there a committee chaired by Prime Minister al-Huss tasked with following up the resolutions?

Answer: No, the statement speaks of a committee whose duties will be defined by President Sarkis.

Question: Consisting of whom?

Answer: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria.

Question: Do you believe the agreement will mark the beginning of the end of the Lebanese crisis, and will it be a test of intentions?

Answer: The agreement laid the basis for resolving the Lebanese crisis. All Lebanese are called upon to help the Lebanese Government make them effective.

Question: Has agreement been reached with certain sides that had insisted on not implementing [the agreements]?

Answer: The Lebanese people's and Arab support are the only guarantee.

Question: In the event a Lebanese side rejects these agreements, what will the situation be?

Answer: Surely the Lebanese people will stand against those who oppose this agreement and against anyone who seeks to undermine the unity of Lebanon.

Question: What did former President Franjiyah's cable say?

Answer: President Franjiyah suggested the formation of a special court to try all those who have dealt or are dealing with Israel directly or indirectly. It was submitted to and discussed by the conference. The conference decided on this and the Lebanese Government approved. Nobody condones dealing with Israel. Anyone who deals with Israel is an outsider to the country and the homeland.

Question: Will the trial be Arab or Lebanese?

Answer: Lebanese.

Question: Will the Syrian forces withdraw from some of their positions?

Answer: No, but there will be some changes.

Question: In what areas will the changes in the Syrian positions take place?

Answer: The conference did not discuss those topics. It was not a part of its job to discuss where a certain battalion is to be stationed. Col Sami al-Khatib is responsible for those matters. It is up to him to take any steps.

Question: Will forces from the Lebanese Army become part of the Arab Deterrent Forces?

Answer: No.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal believes that the resolutions constitute a basis for a comprehensive solution. He denied that there is an intention to increase the number of the Saudi contingent in the Arab Deterrent Forces. The Saudi foreign minister said: I believe that the recommendations arrived at by the conference as a whole form a framework for a comprehensive solution to the Lebanese problem. They are good recommendations and we hope the details which will be worked out by Lebanese brothers here will lead to a settlement of the crisis in this country. What the conference has achieved in two respects--laying the foundations for a comprehensive solution and also for the security situation--are two elements capable of transforming an acute crisis into a crisis that can be solved and eliminated.

He was asked if the Kingdom intends to increase its forces in Lebanon. He answered: There has been no need for any such thing. I believe this is a useful indication of the results of this conference.

He was asked: Are there definite guarantees for the implementation of the resolution?

He answered: The main guarantee is good will and the desire of the people of this country to reach a solution.

Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir expressed hope that the resolutions will mark the beginning of the end of the Lebanese crisis. He said: I have high hopes that calm and stability will prevail in this noble country of which we are as proud as you are. I wish it stability and tranquillity.

He was asked: Do you consider this to be the beginning of the end of the Lebanese crisis?

He said: I hope so.

He was asked: Are there guarantees for implementation?

He answered: Why have guarantees when the state is here?

He was asked: Has a followup committee been formed to implement the resolutions of the conference?

He said: A committee has been formed and is at the disposal of President Sarkis. This will be released to you in the statement to be issued by the conference [as heard].

### Sham'un: 'A Concoction of Words'

NC171747Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on the statement issued by the Arab foreign ministers who met at Bayt ad-Din, former President Camille Sham'un said: The statement is a mere concoction of words. We have had enough talk. The conference has come up with nothing new and the situation remains the same. I have seen nothing in this statement which would deter the Syrian forces if they attempt to commit a new aggression against Lebanese cities and villages. Regarding the other provisions, most of them deal with purely domestic affairs having no connection with any Arab state.

### Butrus Discusses Conference

NC171905Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus said at a press conference he held today that the [Bayt ad-Din conference] resolutions are recommendations by the Arab states participating in the supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces. They express one view of the method which the government must follow if it wants to put an end to the tragedy. He added: The government will study and scrutinize the recommendations to see which of them it can adopt or what measures it should take to implement them. Fu'ad Butrus added: The conference is aware of a security plan which the deterrent forces command prepared to put an end to the clashes and enable the evacuees to return to their homes.

### VOL Quotes Butrus

NC171906Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Following the statement by the Arab foreign ministers and the questions it raised, Lebanese foreign minister Fu'ad Butrus explained that what the conferees adopted are mere recommendations and not resolutions, because, he said, resolutions must have an executive authority. He added that the ministers pressed a view on the method which the government must follow and the president of the republic will subject the recommendations to discussion and scrutiny to adopt what he deems appropriate.

Minister Butrus also said: The atmosphere was positive at times. We hope that the outcome will justify this assessment this time. National detente is a matter which must receive the attention of all governments.

Regarding the renewal of the mandate of the deterrent forces, Minister Butrus expressed surprise that such a question was raised. He considered the question of the renewal as having been dealt with in the message of President Sarkis to the people.

Butrus also said: The conference is aware of a plan which the Arab Deterrent Forces Command has prepared at the request of President Sarkis to prevent the renewal of clashes. The object of this plan is to safeguard the lives of the deterrent forces and the citizens and enable the evacuees to return to their homes.

## Butrus Holds Press Conference

NC170715Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2312 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 17 October--Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus stated that what the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and financing the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon adopted are mere recommendations. He said that the Arab foreign ministers can only adopt recommendations on the Lebanese problem and issue. He explained that resolutions must have executive authority enabling their implementation. He said that the recommendations of the foreign ministers express their view on the method the government must follow if it wants to proceed toward the solutions which would put an end to the Lebanese tragedy.

In statements which were broadcast by Beirut Radio today, Fu'ad Butrus emphasized that Lebanese authorities will soon discuss the recommendations in order to implement them.

Fu'ad Butrus pointed out that the Arab states foreign ministeres conference adopted a security plan which would put an end to the armed clashes and safeguard the lives of military personnel and civilians and the safety of Lebanon. He said that this plan will enable evacuees to return to their homes, particularly in some areas.

Asked whether the plan is based on the participation of the Lebanese Army in or assigning to it specific duties in the eastern area, Fu'ad Butrus said that these matters fall within the jurisdiction of the Arab Deterrent Forces.

Asked whether Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri abandoned his decision to withdraw the Sudanese contingent with the Arab Deterrent Forces, Butrus said that there are measures regarding this issue.

Answering a question on the extension of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces, Butrus said: It is the Lebanese president who will decide what must be done in this regard.

Asked whether the Lebanese Government will make a move in the next stage to achieve the detente stipulated in the Bayt ad-Din statement, Fu'ad Butrus said: Before making any move, the government must make sure that the atmosphere and conditions are suitable for raising this matter. This will enable the parties to sit around one table to discuss things in a positive and open spirit. Fu'ad Butrus hoped that there will be a general reconciliation.

Asked whether President Sarkis will resort to the followup committee, Fu'ad Butrus said: Depending on circumstances, developments and events, President Sarkis must in some cases resort to the followup committee.

In conclusion, Fu'ad Butrus said: The tragedy which has befallen Lebanon makes any resolutions by any conference or any regional, Arab or international body fall short of the hopes of the Lebanese. He added: The tragedy is great and the hopes of the people are boundless.

## Groups Issue Statements

NC172019Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] At 1700 today the Islamic Grouping and the National Front for the Protection of the South held a joint meeting at the office of Dr Nasib al-Barbir. The conferees discussed the resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference. After the meeting, lawyer Shafiq al-Wazzan read the following statement:

Following the announcement of the resolutions of the foreign ministers conference held at Bayt ad-Din Palace, the Islamic Grouping and the National Front for the Protection of the South held a meeting to discuss the current situation and the subjects discussed by the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces. The conferees then discussed the resolutions of the conference and agreed to announce the following:

1. To place on record that Lebanese in general welcome the recent Arab initiative, which arises from the interest the Arabs have shown in the tragedy of Lebanon since the Riyadh and Cairo conferences. To express gratitude to the fraternal states which participated in the conference held at Bayt ad-Din and to express appreciation for the Arab national motive which moves them in the political and military fields, represented by the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, which consist largely of Syrian forces.

2. The renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces is natural, because they are so far the only legitimate force in Lebanon. Their presence is dictated by present conditions, which have prevented the rebuilding of a Lebanese national and balanced army trusted by all.

3. The progress of events gives proof daily to the Lebanese Arab brothers and the world that what we said about the need for a comprehensive solution is correct. The disturbance of security was the result of political disturbance. Therefore, security cannot be stabilized if no comprehensive political initiatives are made to solve the problems which undermined national life and pushed the country toward division and collapse. There are basic national principles for this solution, foremost of which are the unity of Lebanon and its Arab affiliation. This affiliation forbids any dealings with the Zionist enemy. These principles also include building the state and its institutions on national foundations which make all Lebanese equal.

4. We were confident that our brothers who met at their conference at Bayt ad-Din Palace are aware of the facts we mentioned. That gave hope to the Lebanese. The results of this conference have realized the hopes attached to it. The implementation of the decisions will enable Lebanon to move to the stage of security, stability and normal life. If it is a fact that Lebanese detente is the basis for the desired solution, then it is a fact also that any departure from the Arabization [of the Lebanese problem] is rejected because it would undermine the required Lebanese detente and all efforts to solve the crisis.

Commenting on the resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference, [leader of the Progressive Socialist Party] Walid Junblatt said that the conference's recommendations are fit to become the framework by which the Lebanese could reach a final solution to the more than 3-year old crisis. When welcoming these recommendations, we consider this to be the last opportunity for the Lebanese to realize a just and democratic solution to their problems.

The Central Political Council of the National and Progressive Parties and forces issued a statement this evening on the resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference. The statement says: Until the nature of the security measures referred to in the statement issued by the Bayt ad-Din conference is made clear, we cannot but praise the generally positive character of this statement, particularly the principles it mentioned as a basis for a comprehensive treatment of the Lebanese crisis. These principles conform with the general principles which the Lebanese National Movement has considered as an approach to the comprehensive settlement which would restore the country to normal.

As for former President Camille Sham'un, his attitude toward the historic resolutions was very negative. In a statement this evening, he described these resolutions as a mere concoction of words.

Officials Warn Against Resistance

NC172039Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Official sources said tonight that the positive resolutions and recommendations of the Bayt ad-Din conference give an important boost to the Lebanese question toward a final and radical solution and toward an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon.

These sources added that the resolutions will enable the Lebanese issues to be discussed in a serious manner and that measures will be adopted on various levels. These measures will produce good results that will please all sincere Lebanese. Anyone who resists these resolutions must bear the responsibility before the people and the Arab and world public. In any event, no one will be able to resist the positive start made at the Bayt ad-Din conference to solve the many problems in Lebanon.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC180725Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 18 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpt] Sporadic shooting and sound of explosions could be heard in the traditional combat zones during the night. Citizens thus are still avoiding movement in the streets exposed to Syrian snipers. Meanwhile, the eastern and southern approaches to Beirut are still unsafe.

Last night Syrian forces arrested two 14-year old boys near the area of the two bridges. The two boys were beaten up and arrested. Their whereabouts are not yet known. It was also reported that a Red Cross consignment of medicine was prevented from entering the eastern district of Beirut. In Al-Ashrafiyah, a Syrian position in Sha'ya building killed Jacques Francois Yuhunna, 11 years old, while he was trying to collect drinking water in that area.

Armed elements from the Giants Brigade [followers of former President Franjiyah] blew up a house belonging to Robert Abu Rashid. The house was completely destroyed.

In Ar-Rawshah area, armed men opened fire on Tawfi Ahdabi, an electricity bill collector, wounding him in his chest. The armed men stole his money bag and fled to an unknown destination.

In [name indistinct] town in the 'Alayh district, an armed clash occurred between the Progressive Socialist Party and the Fatah organization. Three persons were killed.

## ALGERIA

### EL MOUDJAHID COMMENTS ON BOUMEDIENE'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD171458Y Algiers APS in French 1000 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Algiers--Commenting on the working visit being made by President Houari Boumediene to Moscow, the national daily EL MOUDJAHID writes under the headline "Fruitful Cooperation":

It is natural and to be expected for periodic meetings to take place between the Algerian and Soviet leaders as the orientation of Algeria and of the USSR cannot but contribute to the drawing together of the two peoples and the two countries. The result is exemplary cooperation with mutual respect and to their mutual interest. These bilateral relations must develop more and more in the context of those political positions which contain many common factors. The already lengthy friendship between Algeria and the USSR is precious capital which the two countries are working to consolidate and strengthen.

These privileged relations, it points out, are backed up by a shared commitment in the fight against imperialist interference, colonialism, neocolonialism and Zionism. Both countries make a similar analysis of international problems and the ways of solving them. Together they have just condemned the capitulatory policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat, stressing that any negotiation on the Middle East must include primarily the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Algeria, for its part, highly appreciates the Soviet Union's unchanging support for the Arab cause, a support which has never been lacking. It knows that it was thanks to Soviet arms that the Arab armies in 1973 destroyed the myth of the invincibility of Israel and wiped out the humiliations suffered in three successive wars. The Arab resistance front has recognized in the USSR the natural ally of the Arab nation, under constant threat of destabilization.

Algeria and the USSR wage a fight of solidarity against all forms of domination, and have never ceased proving it. Both our countries rightly consider that there cannot be peace in injustice. Do they not stress that there can be no peace in the northwest of Africa unless the Saharan people exercises its right to self-determination? In Africa they are at the vanguard of the fight for the total decolonization of the continent, against the maneuverings of imperialism and local reaction. The convergence of their views on this subject is remarkable, EL MOUDJAHID stresses, and concludes:

"The agreement of the leaders of both countries therefore cannot fail to make it possible to fight more efficiently against the resurgence of old colonial methods and the interventionism of imperialism. No one doubts that the present visit of President Boumediene to Moscow will draw together the Algerian and the Soviet peoples and will contribute in a positive way to the achievement of peace and justice in the world."

LIBYA

JANA REPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI'S REVIEW OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES AGENDA

LD171224Y Tripoli JANA in English 0856 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

["Colonel reviews text of the People's Congresses Agenda"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 17 October, JANA--On radio and television, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress, reviewed the text of the items on the agenda of the people's congresses on their 3rd session for this year due to start throughout the Jamahiriyah next Saturday.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed the urgency for the citizens to participate in the works of these congresses to firmly establish the authority of the people as only these people's congresses would decide the Jamahiriyah's internal and foreign policies, in addition to allocating the administrative and transformation budgets and ways of spending them.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said, "I am going to explain the items on this session's agenda but that of the next sessions will be the responsibility of the congresses, trade unions and people's committees." He said that the revolutionary committees would only help the masses to practice their authority. The agenda of the People's Congresses includes fifteen items. In respect of the first issue which says (a revision of last year's resolutions), Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that this revision should be done every three or four months but this current revision is considered final to all what had been accomplished last year. In this respect, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the first issue to be discussed on Saturday is a review of the recommendations and resolutions of the people's congresses on their 1978 ordinary session. He said that the people's congresses would discuss what plans have been accomplished by the concerned secretariats and the local popular committees.

Subsequently Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on to explain the second item on the agenda which is the execution of the transformation and administrative budgets which had been spent last year on the different sectors of agriculture, industry, health, education, transport... etc...also on salaries and other expenditure.

The secretary-general of the General People's Congress said, "these projects to which we allocated thousands of millions of dinars last year, are to be reviewed and followed up by you to find out whether or not they were spent." He said, "The same applies to the administrative budget related to salaries and other expenditure such as treatment etc. You have to follow up whether it was spent wholly or [if] you have exceeded it and in what way." Then, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi spoke about the transformation and administration budgets for the year 1979, method of planning and ways of spending affirming that the masses alone will decide this budget. If they fail to do so it would remain in the bank and nobody has the right to touch even one dinar because the people alone have the right to allocate the budget to the projects of agriculture, industry, housing, transport, etc...in addition to the salaries, bonuses and medical treatment.

He said that the masses in the people's congresses have to endorse the new projects which they consider necessary to establish, consciously bearing in mind the projects under construction.

Colonel Muhammar al-Qadhdhafi explained the fourth item on the agenda of the people's committees. He said, "There is a suggestion to form general people's committees identical to the general people's committees in each municipality to be in charge of the duties of the general people's committee within the municipality." He explained this aims at creating a complete people's administration in each of the Jamahiriyah's cities and not [words indistinct] Tripoli.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the People's Congresses should form these people's administrations which should include members shouldering the responsibility of secretaries in the general people's committee whether in the field of education, health, housing, agriculture...etc. He explained that it was possible for the heads of the municipalities people's committee and the heads of the controllerships people's committees to become members of the general people's committee of the municipality which would carry the responsibilities of the general people's committee within its frame. He said that the People's Congresses should (?elect) chairmen for the people's committee for the controllerships while the municipality's congress elects the chairmen of the people's committee for this controllership. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that this was a new suggestion designed to modify to [as received] the people's rule and the people's authority so as to secure it, prove it and to have a real people's authority in all places which would be able to carry the responsibilities of the General People's Committee in Tripoli.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the responsibilities of the new people's committee to be formed at the municipality's level were identical to those of the General People's Committee but on a smaller scale, that is at the municipality's level only. He said: "In addition to that, the committee will carry out the resolutions of the people's congresses related to local matters within the municipality and also execute the municipality's people's congresses resolutions and recommendations as formulated by the General People's Congress in coordination with the concerned secretariats and in coordinating between the controllerships and all the different local systems within the municipality."

Then Colonel al-Qadhdhafi talked about the fifth item of the agenda of the 3rd ordinary session of the people's congresses, viz: about the memo related to the economic crimes. He affirmed the need to find a legislation to punish those assigned by the people to accomplish a general service through which they are responsible for the people's money who steal this money, accept briberies, neglect their duty, commit destructive action, smuggle the people's money abroad, take advantage of their positions to serve their relations or cause any economic damages to the people.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the justice secretariat was assigned since last year to review the legislations and draft laws in this respect in which it found a huge defect and no clear legislations or draft laws expressly stating how to punish such people.

He said: "These matters which you used to complain about are before you for discussion and for making the appropriate legislations and laws to deal with them."

Then Colonel al-Qadhdhafi moved to the sixth item related to reconsidering the conditions of obtaining the nationality and the situations of its withdrawal or repeal. He said that the people's congresses had limited these rights to the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress to grant the nationality or withdraw it from any person concerned.

He emphasized that no one should act on behalf of the people in these basic matters and the General Secretariat has no right to assume this responsibility because the people are the key-figure in this matter and nobody is entitled to assume the responsibility on their behalf. In other words only the Libyan people have the right to withdraw or grant the Libyan nationality.

He said: "There are some cases of people who smuggled their money abroad and their activities are not worthy of those of men of dignity since their only interest is to make money.....so do you still accept such people as Libyans or do you want to withdraw their nationality? For the issue of such people and others like them you should discuss and decide accordingly.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi discussed item seven which contains a memorandum concerning revising the organization of the cultural and information sector. "I have already talked considerably about the press and broadcasting," he said, "and I do not have a solution for them. I had said before that if you wish to sell them, or burn them, then do so. They do not require this number of staff, neither do they require the millions spent on them, they should be part of the public transport or general electricity to administer their machinery.

Then the secretary-general went off to the eighth item on the agenda of the People's Congress. This deals with the rights and specializations granted to the General-Secretariat of the People's Congress which had been passed by the Revolutionary Council.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on to explain that the Secretariat-General of the People's Congress has no responsibility at the moment. All responsibility lies with the people now. "You have to decide," he continued, "which departments should be responsible for receiving the credentials of ambassadors, and for appointing and dismissing the high judge of the supreme court, its judges, the judiciaries of the courts, the public prosecutor, the court accountant, in addition to other duties which had been carried by the secretariat.

Furthermore, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared, "the people's congresses has to agree upon the body that will be entrusted with responsibilities and which will be responsible before the General People's Congress or the people's congresses. The Secretariat-General will be an ordinary one and I shall not be part of it. It will include any group chosen by you to keep its records, arrange its meeting, negotiate with the General People's Congress and revise the decisions and recommendations."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi handled the subject of establishing the armed people which is the ninth item on the agenda of the people's congresses and said "in their past people's congresses, the Libyan people passed the resolution of compulsory military service despite our remark that the compulsory service is for slaves not for the free citizens. Therefore in order to establish the armed people as quickly as possible ending the compulsory service, there is a proposal now before you which consists of militarizing the cities and converting each city to a camp where the inhabitants would get a daily military training without moving away from their home area, except in the case of an attack on a certain area. Then people would be moved to another area. Otherwise, all inhabitants would remain where they are getting daily training according to their working hours.

"Everyone would have a service card, join a squadron and come under a particular command."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continued his explanation of the idea of militarizing the cities, saying "if the students, workers, peasants and traders of every city were enrolled, then every such city would become a training camp providing the peoples with a daily training on the use of weapons while they carry on their noraml jobs; the worker at his factory or farm, the student at his school, college or university, and the employee at his job."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained: "By adopting this idea, all citizens will be trained to carry weapons, assimilate the military lessons, and within five to six years they will become the best fighters. Surely if this idea proves successful we will establish the armed people and consequently end the compulsory service.

Elaborating upon the item of the agenda of the people's congresses and item number ten, concerning the agricultural coastal line and the possibilities of its exploitation as a Libyan property, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi reasserted the following:

"The agricultural coastal line is one of the most important agricultural areas of the Jamahiriyah considering the appropriate good climatic conditions for growing a considerable amount of agricultural produce. He drew attention, however, to the danger threatening this area. There is the flow of sea water into it, which is caused by the inadequacies of the agricultural methods used." He stressed the fact that "if the situation should continue as it is, the agricultural coastal line will be reduced to a useless swamp. Then there is the danger of reduction in agricultural production from its present level due to a lack of cooperative strategy and negligence." As to the importance of the area as a main source of food in the country, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi clarified that a technical, professional committee had been formed to study the subject in all its aspects. The committee has come out with important results concerning the exploitation and use of this coastline. He also pointed out that there is a proposed agenda before the people's congresses which clarifies the ways for this new exploitation of the coastal line and its irrigation which also shows how the coastal line can be re-appropriated under new conditions. He emphasized the belief that this was a fundamental issue concerned with the revolutionary transformation, a matter that cannot be overlooked.

Then Colonel al-Qadhdhafi moved to the 12th item regarding the work of the teachers outside their schools during the summer holidays, pointing out that the people's congresses last year decided to grant the teachers bonuses for teaching during the annual holiday and therefore and in return, certain tasks would be assigned to the teachers during the summer holidays.

He said: "Starting from now the Libyan teachers will work during the summer holiday outside their schools in the fields of agriculture, industry, etc....."

In this respect, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi invited the teachers masses to speed up the formation of associations in all municipalities provided that the teachers general union are formed out of these associations. On this occasion, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi complimented the general union of the Jamaihiriyah's students for its decision to employ the students this year to contribute to the transformation scheme. He also commended their decision regarding the division of the academic year into two semesters: one for studies, the other for work.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi talked about the item concerning a memo about the Jamahiriyah's relations with Malta. He said: "A memo will be submitted to you regarding Malta in the light of its policy aiming at the evacuation of the foreign military bases and the consequent need for economic aid from us and strengthening the bilateral relations to enable it to face the evacuation consequences. [quotation marks as received]

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on to talk about the foreign policy saying "a summary of the general report on the foreign policy for the period between the last people's congresses and today will be submitted to the people's congresses. [quotation marks as received]

He pointed out that the Foreign Secretariat had prepared a detailed report on all the agreements between the Jamahiriyah and the various countries of the world. He said that this report contained all the agreements, all aids offered and political matters, and referred to the resolutions of last years people's congresses in respect of supporting Syria saying "new developments in the area have taken place following the capitulation of Egypt leaving Syria alone at the front line."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi proposed to the people's congresses that they reconsider the conditions they have endorsed last year concerning the support for Syria saying "Syria's land is occupied." Colonel al-Qadhdhafi emphasized that Syria reserved the support especially at this stage and said: "By supporting Syria we enable it to enter the fight from a strong position." On this point, he declared that the steadfastness and confrontation conference had decided to start a steadfastness fund subsidized by the Jamahiriyah and Algeria. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that he had notified it of his approval as far as the principle is concerned. The main decision itself, that is the amount of the Jamahiriyah's contribution rests with the Libyan people and is to be discussed at the peoples congresses. The Libyans must also decide on the methods by which the Palestinians and Syria are to be fortified. He also pointed out the need to consolidate Jordan after its decision to resume relations with the Palestinian resistance and to foster the Palestinian people, as well as its rejection of "Stable David."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then went on to discuss the position of the Jamahiriyah with respect to those countries confronting racism, such as Angola, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique. These countries, he said, are similar to Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan in their confrontation with (Israel). These countries are now facing the racist regimes of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia. He added, some liberation fronts emerge from these countries. [sentence as received]

He affirmed that as the Jamahiriyah combats racism and colonailism anywhere, it should assist the African confrontation states, because the Jamahiriyah itself is exposed to an aggression by the (Israeli) enemy. Since the relations between the (Israelis) and the Egyptian regime have become so close, the (Israelis) are now at the eastern frontiers near Um Sa'ed.

He pointed out that the relations between the Egyptian regime and the (Israeli) enemy became normal with a possibility of military and political unity between them. And said: "The Jamahiriyah may be exposed to a colonial or American invasion or an invasion from any other country and therefore we might ask the support of our friends and allies from the African countries which are now trapped in a situation similar to the one we might face."

He said: "The confrontation African countries position demands our backing and support and the Libyan people have to decide whether to fulfill their obligations towards the African countries struggling against the racist regimes.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to the African countries which cut their diplomatic relations with the (Israeli) enemy saying: "These countries may re-open the (Israeli) embassies following the Egyptian regime's recognition of the (Israeli) enemy."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the Arabs in general and the Libyan Arab people in particular should confirm their alliance with the African people as Zionism and racism are a common enemy in Africa and in occupied Palestine. He added that the Africans are shouldering their responsibilities with you and you should shoulder your responsibilities with them; you fight with them and ask them to fight with you, you support them and they, in return, support you. Concluding his speech, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged the people's congresses leaderships and the people's committees to clarify and simplify this issue to the people's congresses masses.

He said that the responsibility in the first place, lies with the revolutionary committees and formations to enable the masses to exert their authority and to instigate the masses, men and women, urging the participants in the people's congresses to discuss these items.

## Details on Foreign Policy

LD171308Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1902 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Radio and television address to the nation by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress--live]

[Excerpts] As to foreign policy--and I want to talk about this briefly--a summary of a general report about foreign policy during the period between the time when the popular congresses were convened last year and the present time will be submitted to you. It will deal with our foreign policy. You will learn about our foreign policy from the booklet. Review it.

Last year you decided to support Syria. But you made conditions for that support. You stated: We shall support Syria on condition that it enters into war and adopts the Palestinian resistance and rejects UN resolutions 242, 338, etc. The brothers in Syria were upset with these conditions. They said: Brothers, if you want to support us, do so but without conditions. If we enter into war then this war will (?be harmful) to every human being [words indistinct]. And what about Egypt? Egypt now does not intend to wage war. You cannot decide for us to enter into war, today or tmorrow; no Libyan can decide Syria's entry into a war. Syria knows best its own strength and army; also it knows best the enemy army; it knows best whether it is capable of waging war or not.

Syria's land is occupied and Syria is the one calling for war more than anybody else, but it knows how and when to do so. To tell us that you will not give us money unless we wage war, is a condition that we cannot accept.

The important thing here is that if you want to help Syria then this should be unconditional. We ask whether these conditions are beneficial or not. It is our opinion that these conditions are of no use. But at any rate Syria deserves support, especially at this stage. This support can be in the form of money or arms or the expanding of the score of Libyan investments in Syrian agriculture and industry. This is your pan-Arab duty.

At the Damascus meeting of the countries of steadfastness and confrontation we decided to establish a fund for steadfastness. This should be financed by Libya and Algeria. This is because Syria and the PDRY and the Palestinian resistance are the ones which should be supported. Libya and Algeria have to share the responsibility. I told them that I did not have the mandate to agree; I told them that I approved of the idea but the people have to decide. I said that whether the Palestinians receive 300 million dinars or 500 million dinars is not for me to say; the money belongs to the people and I have no mandate to decide for the Libyan people. We agree to the fund as an idea. Libya's share in the fund will be submitted to the people's congresses. Therefore, you have to decide to support Syria, etc.

You should decide to give the Palestinians arms and money for the Palestinian people.

The question of supporting Jordan is essential. Why? Because Jordan is restoring its relations with the Palestinian resistance and adopting the Palestinian people. We used to support Jordan but we decided to cut off that support. Why? Because Jordan expelled the Palestinians and severed relations with them. When Jordan did that in 1970 or 1971, we cut off our support to Jordan, as the original aim behind the support to Jordan was to maintain Jordan's steadfastness and capability to confront the enemy. So long as the Palestinian people were evicted from Jordan then the latter did not deserve our support. But now our brothers in Jordan are proceeding along a correct path and have rejected the Stable David agreements; they are ready to reach an understanding with the Palestinian resistance and make it possible for the Palestinians to return to their homes in Jordan, as the Jordanian people and the Palestinian people are one. Jordan is proceeding along this line and King Husayn has reaffirmed this. Therefore, Jordan deserves support.

We do not want the return of the resistance to Jordan in order to create problems for Jordan and subject it to a future attack without supporting it. How can we involve them without supporting them? If the Palestinian resistance is present in Jordan then Jordan ought to be supported. At any rate Jordan is a confrontation state and has the longest common border with the Israeli enemy. It deserves support.

This is the situation. I think our pan-Arab and religious duty dictates that you should arrange support for Syria, the resistance and Jordan. Define your conditions and debate them at length at the people's congresses. But the support is inevitable; if you do not give support then you will be violating your national duty.

Another point is Malta. [words indistinct] and the British bases there. You are aware of the fact that Malta is expelling the foreign bases next march so that it will become a free and neutral state. [words indistinct] but the departure of the British from Malta will create economic problems for the Maltese. Thousands of Maltese work for the British. [words indistinct] Some 14 million pounds sterling are paid by the British to the Maltese Government every year. This will stop. How many workers are employed by the British? There are about 3,000 Maltese workers employed on the British bases. These will be made redundant. In one way or another it is possible that another major power may come to Malta, even the Jews may come and give it money and establish bases. [words indistinct] because imperialism always passes through Malta when invading the Arab countries. If you want to protect your back then you should protect Malta.

Another issue which you will be debating concerns the states confronting racism in Africa--Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique. These states are like Lebanon, Syria, Jordan in confronting the Israelis; their land is occupied by white racists; Rhodesia is occupied by white racists; Namibia is occupied by white racists. These African states confront racist regimes. The liberation fronts have bases in these states; the Palestinian resistance has bases in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon; this is the similarity. [passage indistinct] These African states are asking for our help. Can the Libyan people decide [words indistinct]? This will be submitted to you.

You should bear in mind the similarity between the Israelis and South Africa. After the revolution in Libya we (?worked for the expulsion) of Israeli embassies from all African states. There are no Israeli embassies in any African state. Now Egypt is recognizing the enemy. These African states will be justified in asking why they should sever relations with Israel when an Arab state is recognizing the Israelis [words indistinct]. We Arabs, especially Libyans, should (?support) the African states as ;Israel is our common enemy [words indistinct]. You should support the African states who support you. This is my proposal--that the Libyan people should decide this and approve it.

LEBANESE VISITORS BARRED OVER FAKE PASSPORTS

ID171805Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Tripoli--Security authorities in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have taken steps to prevent the entry of Lebanese into the Jamahiriyah. The Jamahiriyah security authorities took these steps in the wake of isolationist Camille Sham'un's visit to occupied Palestine, during which he handed the Zionist enemy 200 Lebanese passports to be used by Zionists to visit certain Arab countries, particularly the states of the Steadfastness Front, in order to perpetuate acts of sabotage.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MAURITANIA'S OULD SALECK

ID171800Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Oct 78 ID

[Excerpts] This evening, leader of the revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received in audience, chairman of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Recovery Lt Col Moustapha Ould Saleck. Present at the meeting were: Staff Maj Abd as-Salam Jallud, the Mauritanian foreign minister and members of the Mauritanian delegation accompanying Ould Saleck.

In a statement to JANA on arrival, Moustapha Ould Saleck expressed happiness at being in the Jamahiriyah and his thanks and admiration for Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan people for the welcome accorded to him and his delegation. He stressed that he was sure of that in advance. He also stressed the deep relations between the two fraternal Libyan and Mauritanian peoples, which derive from the ties of blood, language and common history. He added that he is carrying the greetings of the Mauritanian people to the Jamahiriyah people.

## MAURITANIA

### GOVERNMENT SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH LIBYA, IRAQ

LD180756Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] During its last meeting the cabinet approved the formation of two companies, a Mauritanian-Iraqi company with a capital of $20 million of which 51 percent is subscribed by the Mauritanian Government, and a Mauritanian-Libyan company with a capital of $50 million subscribed on 50-50 basis.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Fisheries Lt Col Ahmed Ould Bouceif welcomed the formation of the companies and said that Mauritania, whose shores contained important fishing resources, gave preference to Arab countries in the exploitation of these resources. It is within this framework that these two companies were formed which will contribute to the building of modern installations and the supplying of other industrial means and export facilities connected with the fishing industry.

## MOROCCO

### $50 MILLION CREDIT PROGRAM DISCUSSED WITH CSSR

LD172130Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tangier--Contacts are currently underway at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Tangier (Morocco) with a view to publicizing the various provisions of the Moroccan-Czechoslovak agreement on the grant to Morocco of a line of credit of $50 million for financing the acquisition of Czechoslovak durable goods.

The aim of these contacts is, among other things, to identify projects which can be financed in implementation of this agreement, which stipulates, in Article II, that Czechoslovak foreign trade organizations and Moroccan importers will be able to conclude contracts for Czechoslovak goods and services, provided that the amount covered by each contract is not lower than $500,000.

The main capital supply projects which can be financed in the framework of this agreement are the following: Equipment for thermal power stations; cement factories; sugar refineries; equipment for textile factories; tannery equipment; equipment for vocational training centers; irrigation supplies.

The contracting parties may, by common agreement, add other projects and forms of equipment to the list of projects covered by this agreement.

## SUDAN

### PARIS MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT NUMAYRI

LD171541Y Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 14 Oct 78 pp 9, 10 LD

[Interview granted by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI correspondent Huda al-Husayni in (Stoifenberg) Palace in Brussels on 7 and 8 October]

[Excerpts] Question: May we know the results of your trip to the United States and to what your meeting with President Carter led?

Answer: My trip to the United States had two objectives: First, to deliver a speech [presumably at the UN General Assembly] on behalf of the OAU in my capacity as its current chairman, to explain African problems to the world organization so that Africa receives fair economic, military and political aid which will enable it to build itself, to point out the dangers of ignoring Africa and the wide gap between Africa and the developed countries, and to speak about the resolutions adopted at the recent conference in Khartoum. I believe that I succeeded very well in my mission. This was in addition to the contacts I had with the UN secretary general to stress Africa's desire to solve its own problems and to be helped in solving them.

Second, I had bilateral meetings with the U.S. Government and President Carter and his aides with the aim of improving and strengthening Sudanese-U.S. relations. I would like to say that the trip was very fruitful. We had political and economic talks with President Carter and his aides and we discussed, as I have said, bilateral relations as well as the problems of Africa and the Middle East.

Question: Has any military agreement been concluded between you and the United States?

Answer: I did not discuss military matters with President Carter, but we talked about the seriousness of foreign intervention in Africa in particular and the threat which such intervention poses to Sudan and the Nile Basin.

Question: Which intervention do you mean?

Answer: The Soviet-Cuban intervention on the continent.

Question: Does this mean that you accept French and American intervention?

Answer: We do not approve of any foreign intervention unless it is in the interest of Africa and in accordance with its will.

Question: The Cubans and the Soviets are intervening at the Ethiopians' wish.

Answer: But that intervention takes place to fight Ethiopian citizens. That is dangerous.

Question: Some people say that after the conclusion of peace between Egypt and Israel, Egyptian troops will go to Sudan to protect its borders.

Answer: So far we have not felt any threat to make us need other countries' troops. In fact though we have enough armed forces to help others. We participate in the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon. Also I have before me a request for Sudanese participation in the transfer of power from South Africa to Namibia, to which we will accede.

Question: Going back to your trip to the United States, do you feel satisfied with U.S. economic aid to Sudan?

Answer: There has been a great improvement. From small beginnings, U.S. aid is now increasing and gradually improving. You realize that aid from developed to developing countries is very small. Sudan is a developing country and so far it has not found sufficient aid. But through our activities we have been able to turn the situation to our favor, although we have not yet been able to achieve a fully satisfactory result.

Question: Do you believe that a greater availability of money will be enough to solve the economic crisis?

Answer: No, money is not enough to solve all these problems. We are still in the middle of the development battle, which involves many problems, including the fact that many of the factories and farms for which we have paid large sums have not yet started operating. An example is the sugar refinery, which we hope will make us self-sufficient. We have already paid $670 million, but it has not yet produced a single ton of sugar. We expect that when production begins, output will be 50,000 tons annually. The design capacity is 300,000 tons but that will be achieved only after 5 years.

Question: Do you think that the burdens Sudan is carrying because of its concern with the problems of Africa and the problem of its own borders are also the cause of economic difficulties.

Answer: I would say yes. We are a big country and have responsibilities in Africa and in the Arab world. For example, there are about 5 or 6 million people in Sudan who are--I would not say refugees--evacuees from other countries because of drought, unemployment of famine in their own countries. Of course, we have enough money for food, which goes to prove that we would not have an economic crisis had it not been for our commitments to African and Arab countries--commitments which are the cause of our economic difficulties.

Question: The presence of those evacuees could cause more than just an economic crisis; a political crisis, for example, or a crisis of a state within a state.

Answer: This has happened. There is a political crisis between ourselves and Ethiopia. Ethiopia is fighting against the citizens of Eritrea. In the past 2 years we have received about half a million evacuees. Yet despite this--and despite the fact that the United Nations is helping us with relief for 100,000 evacuees, provided that we take care of the rest--we have a political crisis with Ethiopia. This is in addition to the economic problems.

We have tried to solve these economic problems by giving evacuees land to work and jobs in development projects, because Sudan is in need of manpower.

We also had political problems with Chad because of our closeness to it. But as a result of my activities I have been able to achieve political unity in Chad.

Question: Let us begin with Ethiopia before coming to Chad. It has been reported that you will shortly meet General Mengistu in Sierra Leone and that you once before asked for such meeting but he turned down your request.

Answer: Attempts are being made by the Sierra Leone president, who is chairman of the committee appointed by the OAU, to help Ethiopia and Sudan solve their problems. Efforts are also being made by some of the presidents who care for friendship between Sudan and Ethiopia, including President Nyerere. Thanks to those efforts, there is hope that Mengistu and I will meet either in Dar es Salaam or in Sierra Leone. The venue has not yet been fixed. Which means that I am willing to meet him anywhere. He also agrees. But we have not yet found a time that suits him and suits me.

Question: What do you intend to ask of Mengistu?

Answer: I will put some proposals to him which will help in solving some of his internal problems, particularly halting the war. I will tell him frankly that war will not solve any country's problems, whereas objective dialog will solve all problems.

I will tell him that the problems cannot be solved by foreign countries because they concern the citizens there and not the Soviet Union or Cuba.

Question: How could you expect an objective dialog while the Eritrean rebels have their own views and Mengistu has different views?

Answer: Let them carry on with the dialog until they reach a solution; we would help them to find a solution. Furthermore it is not impossible to stop the war. As for the solution, Ethiopia is fully convinced that there is a problem in Eritrea and that the people there want to participate in ruling; they want autonomy, or complete independence, or a federal unity. All these objectives are possible to achieve through dialog between the two sides.

Question: But Ethiopia is refusing.

Answer: It cannot refuse. What does Ethiopia want? Does it want to colonize people by force?

Question: It says that Eritrea is originally Ethiopian.

Answer: There are solutions that would allow that Eritrea is part of Ethiopia while at the same time enabling the Eritreans to feel their own independence.

Question: It has been said that, if a solution is found to the Ethiopian-Eritrean problem, Ethiopia will turn its forces against Somalia and Djibouti.

Answer: Nobody can predict the trends of world strategy because it varies in accordance with the rapidly changing situations. Ethiopia--which does not act according to its will but the will of major powers--can now, if such strategy dictates, launch a simultaneous attack on Somalia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan. But what is being said about the side against which Ethiopian forces will turn after Eritrea, is something that may or may not happen. It depends on the powers that manipulate these forces. If they wish it, it will not be difficult to launch a simultaneous attack on all fronts because it will be the major powers and not Ethiopia which will be doing so. Ethiopia has lived with us for scores and even hundreds of years without making such moves. Why should this happen now?

Question: It is being said that the powers behind Ethiopia--that is Moscow--are looking for a solution between Ethiopia and Eritrea so as pave the way to relations with the new Eritrean state with the aim of controlling the Red Sea.

Answer: This is one of the aims of Moscow's presence in the Horn of Africa in general--to control the Red Sea and, consequently, control the oil supply routes to Europe. This would enable it to control the European and Far Eastern countries through this important route. Sudan's attitude is exactly the same as that of other countries. Its duty is to expose and to oppose this trend both by intensive political action and by other means.

Question: Even by military means?

Answer: If anything should happen that might threaten our existence then we will resist militarily. Military resistance varies. If major powers resist with their equipment and arms, we will resist with our own resources. Many powerless countries have resisted with faith.

Question: When Moscow sent back its ambassador to Sudan it was reported that you were to visit the Soviet Union. What is the reason behind the Soviet ambassador's return?

Answer: The second part of the question must be put to the Soviet Union because it was the Soviet Union that gave its ambassador to Sudan a 1-year leave and then sent him back, saying that his leave was over. We did not withdraw our ambassador from Moscow, nor did Moscow say that it was withdrawing its ambassador. As for what is being said about my visit to Moscow, I have heard absolutely nothing about it. I have not received an invitation to visit Moscow, nor do I expect to receive one.

Question: It has been said that you have agreed to send your forces to southern Africa. What political scenario do you visualize for solving the problems of southern Africa, particularly in light of your discussion of this matter in Germany?

Answer: We cannot determine the suitable form of government to be set up in southern Africa because that concerns the inhabitants of those areas--South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. What we want now is for the indigenous citizens to have the right to administer the affairs of their own country. We do not accept that the major powers can be allowed to pressure these countries in the future so that they have a specific ideology or a particular political pattern agreeable to the strategy of major powers.

Question: What about relations between Sudan and Libya? It has been reported that the Libyan foreign minister delivered a message to you from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the Sudanese press has said that you are to pay a visit to Libya.

Answer: Sudanese-Libyan relations are now improving because the causes that led to the strain in relations are being removed. Libya was harboring in Tripoli some of those opposing the Sudanese regime, and it used to support them financially. Of course, in Sudan we absolutely disagree with such a policy. Libya did not ask our opinion of those people and, therefore, naturally relations became strained. But now that we have adopted the policy of inviting those in opposition and opened the doors for their return to the country, Libya has improved its relations with us. I met with the Libyan foreign minister during the OAU meeting in Khartoum and again on the occasion you just mentioned. He conveyed to me the good wishes of Chairman al-Qadhdhafi and I reciprocated. Therefore, I believe that the coming weeks will witness even a greater change toward the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Question: The German Government statement issued following your visit to Germany said that the German foreign minister told you that all Arab countries must accept the Camp David agreement as the basis of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. But the statement said nothing about your reply to this. What is your opinion of the Camp David results?

Answer: I have made my opinion clear in the United States, namely that we should not react rashly to any action by any party or by all the parties together. We must always carry out necessary studies and reach logical conclusions. Then we must discuss these conclusions like brothers before making a decision. Individual stands, regardless of what they may be, are unacceptable to us. Therefore, it is impossible for me to oppose the Camp David outcome because my stand will be individual. This is not reasonable. I must discuss and study the matter with everybody else in order to reach a unanimous stand. [paragraph continues]

With regard to Camp David, I would like to say that there are three committees in Sudan specializing in studying its results. When I return they will report the outcome of their studies to me. I will consult with my brothers in the Arab world including President as-Sadat. We will then consider what to do. I am not prepared to say that I accept or reject unless I feel that I am in a position to defend my acceptance or rejection.

Question: Of what use will the meeting of Arab states be if a separate peace treaty is concluded between Egypt and Israel?

Answer: I would like to say that the Arabs always react to actions. This is a great shortcoming. Reactions produce no results. There have been contacts with all Arab heads of states, including As-Sadat, through the solidarity committee of which I was chairman. The purpose of such contacts was to convene an Arab summit and draw up a strategy to deal with developments since As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. There has been strong opposition to any such meeting. Now that further developments have occurred, a meeting is being sought. But they will not meet, because we will find that some parties oppose such a meeting. I have learned that some Arab countries have accepted while others are still considering the idea. The call for such a meeting is being put forward outside the Arab League, whereas I was trying to organize the meeting within its framework, which would have been legitimate. It is natural that we should meet.

Question: Despite the fact that you are chairman of the Arab Solidarity Committee, Syria called for a summit meeting which did take place and now Iraq is inviting leaders to another meeting. Does this mean that your mission failed and will you accept Iraq's invitation?

Answer: I have not failed as a result of Syria's and Iraq's invitation to an Arab summit conference. Certain countries have laid down conditions for such a meeting which are unacceptable to other countries. I am still carrying out various contacts with the help of the committee in order to reach a minimum approval of the conditions being laid down by the parties before the conference is convened. But when the recent developments--such as the Camp David results--occurred, Iraq, which previously refused any meeting with the Arabs, took the initiative for a meeting. I am still considering Iraq's proposal. But I would say that Iraq's initiative was consultative and not a request from the Arab League.

Question: You said that you have served notice that you will withdraw your forces from Lebanon.

Answer: If my proposal to consolidate the Arab forces and the Arab League's presence in Lebanon is not then achieved then I will naturally withdraw my forces from Lebanon. This is because there are token forces through which we have expressed our desire to show Arab solidarity and the Arabs' desire to help Lebanon. If this is not achieved then there is no justification for the presence of Sudanese forces in Lebanon. The mandate expires at the end of this month.

NUMAYRI APPOINTS NEW SSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER

JN171049Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 17 October--President Ja'far Numayri has issued a decision appointing Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush as member of the Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union. It should be recalled that Father Philip had responded to President Numayri's initiative and returned to the country.

KHARTOUM REPORTS VISIT OF LEBANESE INTERIOR MINISTER

JN171100Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 17 October--Lebanese Interior Minister Salah Salman is due in Khartoum this evening with a message to President Numayri from Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis.

COMMITTEES REPORTEDLY REJECT CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

JN171441Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 17 October--Informed sources report here today that the foreign relations committees of the Sudanese People's Assembly and the Sudanese Socialist Union rejected the Camp David agreements. In their report to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, the two committees stressed that the Camp David meeting constitutes deviation from Arab unanimity and that the agreements resulting from it lead to the loss of Palestinian people's rights.

President Numayri had entrusted the two committees with the task of studying the content of the Camp David documents to define Sudan's stand toward them.

ROMANIAN ENVOY: CAMP DAVID ACCORDS POSITIVE STEP

JN171751Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 17 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 17 October--Romania considers the Camp David accords a positive step towards the restoration of Arab rights, said the Romanian ambassador here today.

He called on the Sudanese Socialist Union assistant secretary-general for information and external affairs, Dr Hassan at-Turabi, where he briefed him on Romania's view towards the Arab cause.

They further discussed preparations for the meeting of the joint political committees due to be held in Bucharest next November to outline basis for political, economic and cultural co-operation between the two countries.

## WESTERN SAHARA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON UCD-POLISARIO TALKS

For Madrid Radio report on joint communique issued on talks held 11, 12 October between POLISARIO Politburo member Mohamed Salem Salek and UCD Executive Committee member Javier Ruperez see the Spain section of the 18 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BEGIN BRIEFS KNESSET FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SECURITY COMMITTEE

TA171445Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 17 Oct 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee met with the prime minister for 4 hours. Two subjects were covered: the Washington peace talks and the events of the war in Lebanon. Our correspondent Zevi Lidar reports from near the prime minister's office.

[Lidar] Originally, the meeting was intended to discuss the situation in Lebanon, and the prime minister in fact opened with this issue and made a full report on the extent of aid to the Christians in Lebanon. Israel would not let the Christians fall victim to the Syrians in Lebanon, he said. Asked whether there would be a more active Israeli intervention in Lebanon, the prime minister did not reply, and apparently no answer will be given.

The main part of the meeting was devoted to the current negotiations at Blair House on a peace treaty with Egypt. The committee heard a report on the progress of the talks, and their impression was that the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily. However, the exact date of their conclusion is not yet clear. The prime minister refrained from mentioning any dates. The members of the committee expressed their views on the subject extensively. For instance, the fleshing-out of the existing settlements in Judaea and Samaria came up for discussion. MK's Rabin, Allon, Warhaftig and Yosef Tamir expressed their opposition to an immediate fleshing-out at this particular time, and MK Allon even advocated "non-support" for "insubstantial settlements."

Another subject, on which the committee members were unanimous, was the status of Jerusalem. All supported a firm position for preserving the unity and sovereignty of Jerusalem under Israeli rule.

There was also unanimity on another matter: criticism of the U.S. one-sided positions during the political negotiations and its support for the Arab position. In an interview after the meeting, MK Yosef Tamir said: [begin recording]

[Tamir] There is dissatisfaction over several U.S. steps in accepting Arab positions; Saunders' visit to Jordan--without our having learned any details of the U.S. moves in these negotiations--is another move disagreeable to Israel. The members of the committee wanted to react to this step, and the general view among the members was that we must be more critical of the declarations made by the U.S. President and members of the administration in the negotiations now under way: Less onesidedness and more openness toward both sides is required from the U.S. [end recording]

[Lidar] The committee chairman, Moshe Arens, shared the criticism of the United States. [begin recording]

[Arens] For some time now--one could say since President Carter assumed office--we have been witnessing a U.S. stand that could hardly be called neutral or that of an honest broker who is only trying to bring the two sides together. Rather it is a stand that definitely leans toward the Arab position, and sometimes gives the impression that it is even more far-reaching than the Egyptians position.

[Question] Does this also apply to what is happening right now in the negotiations in Washington?

[Answer] I think so, and here, too, one need not be privy to what is taking place in the negotiations in Washington. We hear the statements of the U.S. President, the secretary of state, the various U.S. emissaries who are dispatched to the Middle East and who offer various interpretations of the framework agreements signed by us, which are totally different from our own interpretations.

[Question] Do you mean Saunders' mission, among other things?

[Answer] That too, certainly.

[Question] Do we have any details of these matters? You say that they offer interpretations that differ from ours.

[Answer] I do not have any details of what Saunders is about to say in Jordan, but I think this can easily be guessed.

[Question] Was there really a U.S. proposal for the Vaticanization of Jerusalem? We have received a report to that effect today.

[Answer] I have not heard of it. I only heard the declarations that everybody else in Israel heard, by various U.S. spokesmen who claim that Judaea and Samaria, including East Jerusalem, are occupied territory, which will eventually have to come under Arab sovereignty. [end recording]

[Lidar] We also wished to interview Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who left his office just a few moments ago, but he left, did not say a word, entered his car and drove home.

## Arbitration Committee Proposed

TA171324Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpt] Israel and Egypt have agreed that if differences emerge during the implementation of the Sinai withdrawal agreement, an arbitration committee will be appointed, which will include representatives of the two countries. This is what the prime minister reported today to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

Mr Begin emphasized that before the agreement with Egypt is initialed it will be discussed both at the cabinet and at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. He did not state a date for the end of the Washington negotiations, but remarked that hardly any substantive problems had arisen.

The prime minister emphasized that the United States and the Arabs are well aware of Israel's position on Jerusalem and that Israel will never deviate from its position.

## Reports to Cabinet

TA172025Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The cabinet met this evening in Jerusalem for an extraordinary session and held a debate on the report by the Israeli delegation to the negotiations between Israel and Egypt. The debate lasted 4.5 hours and was held in the framework of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. Our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram, surveys the political developments as they appear at this moment in Jerusalem.

[Ram] An informed source in the prime minister's office told me this evening: All reports that the negotiations will end within 2 or 3 days are most exaggerated. It is only natural that when such negotiations are held the greatest attention is devoted to the most minor details. There will be many more days of negotiations in Washington before the peace agreement is signed. So far there has been no mention of 'Ezer Weizman or Moshe Dayan coming to Israel to report to the cabinet. Several times a day Mr Begin speaks on the telephone with the heads of Israel's delegation, and longer reports arrive by cable to the prime minister's office several times a day.

At this evening's cabinet session the prime minister reported in detail on the developments of the negotiations over the last 24 hours. As for the moves expected in the next few weeks: On Friday the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Harold Saunders, will arrive in Israel, after going to Jordan from Saudi Arabia and from there, via the Allenby Bridge, to Jerusalem. In about another 2 weeks the prime minister will go to New York for a ceremony presenting the Family of Man Gold Medal to him and President as-Sadat from the U.S. Council of Churches. From New York, the prime minister leaves for an official visit to Canada. It is possible that on that trip the peace treaty will be signed in Washington. Another possibility reported today by the Egyptian weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF was that the signing ceremony would be held in Santa Katerina. Another possibility is that the treaty will be signed in Jerusalem. From the capital of Israel the sides will go to Cairo, where they will sign the document again. But, as stated, until that moment, there will be many long days of negotiations in Washington.

WEIZMAN SAYS NO PROBLEMS AS TALKS APPROACH DECISIVE STAGE

TA171948Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Oct 78 TA

[Text] President Carter is now consulting with Ministers Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman at the White House. After that meeting Carter will also consult with the heads of the Egyptian delegation.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman told our envoy, Shalom Qital, that the meeting had not been convened because of a crisis or problem. The White House spokesman, Jody Powell, said that President Carter had convened the meeting to learn first hand about the status of the talks, the progress and what could be done. In reply to a question by correspondents, he said that there had been good progress but that several problems remained unsolved. However, White House sources said that no hint that the negotiations were coming to an end should be seen in President Carter's meetings.

Our envoy in Washington reports that the talks are approaching the decisive stage. The sides are dealing with the difficult problems that had been left for the end of the talks.

Dayan on Difficulties

TA172012Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 17 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan revealed less than an hour ago that, in the talks with Egypt, a certain difficulty has arisen, and he does not expect the talks to end within a few hours or a few days. The foreign minister made the remarks in an exclusive interview with our envoy in Washington, Shalom Qital, as he was coming out of a meeting with President Carter, a meeting which lasted for more than an hour.

Mr Dayan refused to say what the difficulties were. He pointed out that President Carter had convened the meeting after difficulties had arisen in the talks, and he wanted to help in solving the problems. The Israeli delegation is now waiting for the results of his help. The foreign minister added that matters between Israel and the United States had also been discussed at the meeting with the President, matters connected with the peace agreement with Egypt.

At this moment President Carter is meeting with members of the Egyptian delegation. After this meeting, the contacts between the two delegations will continue. The interview with the foreign minister will be broadcast tomorrow.

ISRAEL OPPOSES LINKING W. BANK ELECTIONS TO PEACE AGREEMENT

TA171307Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] Egypt has demanded that Israel agree to hold new elections in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip within 3 months after the peace agreement is signed and, at that time, abolish the military government.

The Egyptian demand derives from the intention of proving that a tangible link exists between the Israeli-Egyptian agreement and the arrangement in Judaea and Samaria. U.S. sources report that Egypt's demand has America's support.

It has been learned that Israel objected to this demand, and as a result, a crisis arose in the Washington talks, which was only resolved when Foreign Minister Dayan met with acting Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali.

It was further reported that the U.S. Consulate General in East Jerusalem is making considerable efforts to influence moderate elements in Judaea and Samaria to support the Camp David accords.

U.S. Seeks Israeli Gesture

TA171149Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Dani'el Bloch]

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem report that Egypt still insists on some sort of Israeli gesture in the matter of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza concurrently with the signing of the peace treaty. This demand has the support of the U.S., although officially Egypt and America are not making the continuation of the peace talks contingent on Israel's consent to such a gesture.

The Egyptian and U.S. argument is that such a gesture is needed to prevent Egypt's total isolation in the Arab world and to strengthen U.S. efforts to bring Jordan to the negotiating table.

In the meantime, Israel rejects any discussion of this subject, contending that President Carter's invitation to come to Washington defined the subject of the discussions only as pertaining to the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. It was already made clear at Camp David that there is no legal link between the Israeli-Egyptian agreement and the framework agreement that concerns the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. At the same time Jerusalem does not rule out the possibility of further discussion on the matter once the treaty with Egypt is concluded.

The sources in Jerusalem estimate that Harold Saunders' trip to Amman, to be followed by talks with notables in Judaea and Samaria, is part of the effort to persuade Husayn and Palestinian elements to join the negotiations. It is assumed that if the U.S. finds an indication of a real Jordanian readiness to do so, it will step up pressure on Israel, urging it to make a gesture on these issues so that a peace treaty with Egypt can be signed at once, and simultaneously negotiations on the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza can get underway.

The controversy between Israel and the U.S. over continued settlement in Judaea and Samaria has not been resolved yet, and the matter may very likely come up again before the treaty with Egypt is finally signed.

Despite all the questions still unsolved, there is optimism in Jerusalem over the chances of signing the treaty, and it is thought that the signing will take place within 2 to 3 weeks at the most--perhaps even in the course of the anticipated visits of President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to New York at the beginning of November.

U.S. CONSIDERS STATE-OWNED LAND ON W. BANK FOR ARABS

TA171255Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 17 Oct 78 p 3 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] A very reliable U.S. source said recently that according to the U.S. interpretation, state-owned land and rocky ground in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is included in the autonomous area proposed for the inhabitants of the territories. According to the U.S. interpretation, the source added, that land (more than a million dunams) is not earmarked for Israeli settlements or Nahal footholds.

The source said that this would be explicitly explained to Palestinians who will meet with U.S. representatives (the next meeting is to be held this week between Harold Saunders and Palestinian notables in the territories) for clarification of the autonomy issue, in the hope that inclusion of those lands in the autonomous area would be a factor likely to persuade more Palestinians to support autonomy.

WASHINGTON PRESSING FOR QUICK CONCLUSION OF PEACE TALKS

TA171140Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Oct 78 p 7 TA

[Mordekhay Barqa'i article: "American Express in the Middle East"]

[Text] Since the Camp David talks have been--by U.S. criteria--an unexpected success, it is not surprising that they are trying to repeat it in the Blair House talks as well. They are assuming that the adoption of similar moves and methods will insure a similar outcome.

This may indeed be the case.

However, from a factual point of view, it should be noted that it was not this approach that allowed them to reach Camp David, but rather the opposite approach: It was not a result of the successes of their Middle East diplomacy (there were no such successes), but rather a result of their failures since As-Sadat's initiative, and even before that.

They managed to convene the summit meeting at the isolated mountain retreat, among other things, because they did not attempt to bring there their PLO philosophy, which they had developed in 1977; because they realized--even though they never admitted it--their foolishness in trying to coordinate positions with the Soviets and formulate a joint statement with them. They understood the grave blunder they made in attempting to drive wedges between U.S. Jewry and Israel and between the government and the opposition in Israel. They concluded that enlisting the press to help diplomacy can be a double-edged sword and that a balanced relationship--a true and honest "evenhandedness"--is much more effective than a false "evenhandedness" that is merely a transparent disguise for an anti-Israeli bias. Learning lessons from those mistakes contributed much to the Camp David achievements. The Blair House talks, however, do not seem to have been preceded by this kind of process. This is a U.S. campaign borne on the wings of success; more than a campaign--it is an "American express" rush toward a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

By the end of last week, President Carter revealed his ace card to rural newsmen. He is convinced that speed is a significant factor in the current talks, because after their conclusion, the claims of those opposing the framework accords will become invalid. On that assumption he personally formulated the answers to King Husayn's questions, answers that will also be made available to Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Thus, although before the meeting in the Victorian building on Pennsylvania Avenue the talks were meant to be on peace between Israel and Egypt, with the third, the U.S. party--the administration and the President--pledging willingness to serve the parties, these concepts became totally antiquated during the first 2 days at Blair House. The tone was set by Jimmy Carter during the impressive opening ceremony. He made it explicitly clear that the host will be both conductor and stage manager. His status was determined to be not that of a mediator available when necessary but--clear and simple--that of a chairman.

And all chairman Vance needed were the first 15 minutes of the first tripartite meeting to transform the discussions into bipartite "shuttle" talks between the United States and Israel and between the United States and Egypt. This time it was not because the Egyptians had refused to sit with the Israelis because of a compulsory Arab hostility--they had not refused--but because that had been the routine at Camp David, and there it had succeeded.

After each side presented a plan of its own in the separate, bipartite talks (apparently, as no one confirmed this), the Americans said: We have seen that there are considerable gaps. We thought each of the parties would have difficulties in withdrawing from clauses postulated in its respective plan. We had better prepare a draft peace agreement of our own. On the second day of the talks, the parties found themselves faced with a plan which appeared to be a piece of well-prepared homework--to use an understatement. A draft of a complete plan, including maps, addendas, dates and details of execution. The Americans are explaining that on the basis of the Camp David experience and following contacts they had with Israel and Egypt before the new meeting, "we took an element from here and a similar element from there, merging them into a clause that is likely to be accepted by both parties."

The United States is rushing. The fast rate may have had something to do with the fact that Vance could take part in the talks for only 2 days (before his trip to Africa and Europe)--but this was not the decisive factor. More important is the U.S. assessment that this is the only sure way to switch, without stopping, from talks about the Sinai front to talks about the West Bank front; from bipartite discussions on a separate agreement to broader talks on a comprehensive settlement--from a relatively simple issue, to a more complex and certainly more difficult one.

The momentum. The framework agreement specified an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty within 3 months. Begin and As-Sadat agreed: We shall do it in 2 months. Vance--The careful and cautious one--talked last Friday about the prospect of finishing the job within 1 month (before 19 November, the first anniversary of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem). In private conversations, the Americans are talking of 3 weeks, perhaps 2 weeks. "The gist of the agreement was, after all, worked out at Camp David, and no problems are expected."

Egypt has certainly no objections to the fast tempo: The quicker the conclusion, the better for As-Sadat. Neither does Israel stand to lose if the agreement with Egypt is concluded quickly--provided that no dangerous mines are unwittingly left in the field because of the haste and provided that haste does not serve as a disguise for introducing the subject of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip through the back door of the talks with Egypt.

So far--even though the Americans and the Egyptians were speaking about the linkage between the two issues--no foundation for that fear has yet been created.

'VATICANIZATION' OF JERUSALEM PART OF U.S. REPLY TO HUSAYN

TA171129Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Mordekhay Bargai'i]

[Text] The United States is striving to reach agreement with Jordan and Saudi Arabia over a plan to "Vaticanize" the old city and other parts of East Jerusalem. This has been learned by our correspondent from a reliable and informed source.

It appears that this approach is the central foundation of the U.S. answers submitted by Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders to King Husayn of Jordan in the wake of his questions about the Camp David agreements. Copies of the answers are to be submitted to the Saudi Arabians, but at the time this information was obtained it had not yet been learned if this has already been done.

According to this approach, the United States would support placing the sites on the Temple Mount holy to Islam and other places in Eastern Jerusalem under Husayn's supervision as "trustee of the holy places" on behalf of the Moslem world--while maintaining the unity of the city.

It should be pointed out that, since the conclusion of the Camp David conference, President Carter has twice said (the last time was last Friday) that "there are three issues that no Arab leader, including As-Sadat, can ignore," one of them being "the issue of East Jerusalem and supervision of the places holy to Islam." The two other issues--sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the Palestinian question "in all its aspects"--have been dealt with in the framework agreement for a comprehensive peace, but the issue of East Jerusalem was left out of that agreement, since it was under dispute, and mentioned in accompanying letters on the issue exchanged between Begin, Carter and As-Sadat.

The source speculated that if the United States reaches an agreement in principle with Jordan and Saudi Arabia on East Jerusalem it will try to link the talks on a comprehensive agreement to the present talks for a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, without making them officially interdependent. The official U.S. position, also stated by the President, maintains that "there is no legal interdependence between the two", but there is a mutual affinity. A source in the U.S. State Department said yesterday that the timetable and route of Assistant Secretary of State Saunder's trip have remained open. There are grounds to assume that Saunders will hold consultations with the Saudis and with Palestinian elements depending on Husayn's reaction to the U.S. answers, which were approved and partly formulated by President Carter.

DR BURG WARNS AGAINST EXAGGERATED OPTIMISM OVER TALKS

TA172015Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 17 Oct 78 TA

[Text] This evening Minister of the Interior Dr Yosef Burg warned against exaggerated optimism about the talks in Washington. There are many struggles still ahead of us, he said to 300 MAFDAL members from abroad who were his guests in the Bet Me'ir succa.

PERES COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS, WASHINGTON TALKS

TA180630Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres says that even though the agreement to be signed in Washington with Egypt will not officially be tied to the agreement in Judaea and Samaria, ties have actually been created and, parallel to the deliberations in Washington, contacts between the Americans and King Husayn have begun. Mr Peres was speaking yesterday at a meeting in Haifa. [begin recording]

[Peres] Even before the formulation of the agreement has been completed, Mr Saunders visited King Husayn. We know the questions, and we know the answers--even without reading them. What were the Jordanian questions, and what were the probable answers:

Jordan's first question: Will the United States be a partner? In my opinion, the answer is yes. As-Sadat has also said: Without U.S. partnership I will be unable to conclude an agreement.

Second question: What is the future of Jerusalem? A clear answer: Look at what we told the Israeli Government, in the (Yutz) letter and the Goldberg letter, in the (Yutz) and Goldberg speeches. That is to say, we do not recognize the annexation and unification of the city, and the question has to be reopened.

Third question: Will Israel return to the 1967 border in accordance with Security Council Resolution 242? The answer: Yes, 242 applies to Judaea, Samaria and Gaza as well.

Fourth question: What will happen at the end of 5 years? Answer: The residents of the territories have the final word in the decision on what happens after 5 years.

In fact, what happens during the 5 years will determine what happens at the end of 5 years; and during the 5 years there will be an Arab administration, with an elected authority, with the return of the uprooted, with responsibility for security, with a strong Arab police force and so forth. [end recording]

HA'AREZ REVEALS CONTACTS BETWEEN PERES, AS-SADAT

TA171229Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 17 Oct 78 p 2 TA

[Text] Labor Party chairman, MK Shim'on Peres, last week sent a personal letter to the president of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat.

Mr Peres refused to divulge the content of his letter, but he told HA'AREZ that during his meeting with the Egyptian president in Salzburg, they had agreed to correspond. It appears that after the Camp David summit, while MK Peres was in France, As-Sadat sent one of his associates to Peres to brief him on the Camp David conference. The meeting took place in Paris and it lasted for several hours. Mr Peres confirmed that such a meeting had taken place, but he refused to reveal the name of the Egyptian president's personal envoy.

GAZA MAYOR TO LEAVE FOR CAIRO TO MEET 'ARAFAT

TA172109Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 17 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, will leave for Cairo to consult with Yasir 'Arafat and coordinate their positions regarding the autonomy. Our correspondent reports that Rashad ash-Shawwa intends to present a position to Yasir 'Arafat that he formulated with the notables of his town. In this context, the imam of Gaza, Shaykh (Hashem Hozandar) submitted a list today of 125 people who are members of the delegation to Egypt. Israel has already authorized this list, and they are waiting for Egypt's final reply. The Egyptians have so far authorized only 60 members. The delegation is due to leave this week.

The ITIM correspondent comments that the number of people who are willing to leave with this delegation is decreasing, and there is a fear that those who are registered will cancel their participation because of the criticism in the territories of the Camp David agreements.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONTACTS W. BANK NOTABLES ON AUTONOMY

TA180600Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Text] In talks between members of the military government and notables in Judaea and Samaria, the possibility of appointing a committee of residents of Judaea and Samaria to administer the area until the elections for the autonomy institutions was examined. This was learned by our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari. In meetings held recently between the military governors and notables, the governors asked the notables of Judaea and Samaria to actively support the autonomy, otherwise other people might take their place in the autonomy institutions.

Arab sources told our correspondent that the members of the military government also said that the military government would be abolished within a few months. However, senior officers in the military government denied this. They said that no member of the military government had been authorized to make such remarks at this stage.

WEST BANK SUPPORTERS OF JORDAN PREPARING MEETING

TA180615Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 18 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that the organizers of a large meeting in support of Jordan are preparing a resolution to invalidate the Rabat conference resolutions naming the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The planned resolution intends to stress the ties between the territories, including East Jerusalem, and Jordan--a revalidating of the Jericho conference resolutions after the war of independence.

The leader of those organizing the meeting is Anwar al-Hatib from East Jerusalem. He is to leave for Jordan this week to consult with leaders there on future moves. The meeting is to take place before the end of the month.

The organizers intend to hold it in East Jerusalem: However, if there are disturbances from PLO supporters the meeting will take place in Amman, and it is possible that King Husayn will participate.

WEST BANK MODERATES CLAIM ISRAEL OPPOSED TO AUTONOMY

TA180800Y Jerusalem POST in English 18 Oct 78 p 2 TA

[Text] Several leaders of moderate opinion on the West Bank, who stayed away from the recent mayors' anti-autonomy meetings, claim that Israel is allowing these meetings to take place in order to sabotage the chances of autonomy, which they say Israel itself does not want to grant.

Senior officials in the West Bank military government yesterday vehemently denied any intention of this kind.

The moderates point out that the meetings have been unofficially allowed only since the Camp David accords were agreed upon and Israel's autonomy plan became a more viable propostion. Four meetings of mayors and public figures opposed to the autonomy plan have taken place. Most of the participants were supporters of the PLO, with a minority of pro-Jordanian leaders.

A similar meeting of Gaza Strip public figures opposed to the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan is due to take place in Gaza during the comming weekend.

The moderates say that by allowing the anti-autonomy mayors to meet and issue joint political declarations, Israel hopes to condition public opinion in the West Bank against the Camp David accords--so much so that it will be impossible to implement the autonomy plan, leaving the situation in the West Bank as it is today.

The moderates say that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has already hinted at this possibility.

FORRIGN MINISTRY COMPLAINS TO FRENCH AMBASSADOR

TA172056Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Today Israel protested the sharp criticism of the French foreign minister, Louis de Guiringaud, of Israel's links with the Christians in Lebanon. The Foreign Ministry's director, Yosef Ciechanover, summoned the French ambassador to Israel, Marc Bonnefous, and expressed Israel's protest on the remarks made in Paris. Mr Ciechanover pointed out that Israel was extending limited aid to the Christians in Lebanon, but Israel was doing this on a humanitarian basis, to a section of the population that was facing extermination. We are not ashamed of this, the director of the Foreign Ministry pointed out.

PERES, RABIN HOLD MEETING TO HEAL RIFT

TA171316Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[Text] A conciliation meeting between Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres and MK Yizhaq Rabin took place at Labor Party House on Hayarqon Street last Friday.

It appears that the initiative for the meeting came from circles associated with Peres, who wish to heal the rift that has been separating the two since the contest between them for chairman of the Labor Party. It is assumed that in the wake of that meeting more active participation by Mr Rabin within the Labor Party leadership may be expected.

MAJLIS HEARS CENSURE MOTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT

LD171552Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Majlis held closed and open sessions today. During the open session a motion of censure was proposed against the government by a Majlis deputy. Several deputies also questioned the government on various issues.

At the beginning of the open session the Majlis speaker, Mr Javad Sa'id, referred to a report of a newspaper article and remarks by the chairman of the Bandar Abbas City Council on the activities of the city's deputies in the Majlis, as reported on Tehran Radio, and said: The material broadcast today was not in keeping with the dignity and status of a Majlis deputy and the Majlis itself. As the speaker I must state that such remarks cannot be tolerated by the Majlis. At any rate I will pursue the matter most vigorously.

Majlis deputy Mr Seyyed Reza Hojjati also demanded an explanation from the government of why there were shootings in the cities of Dezful and Andimeshkh yesterday and also demanded that the Majlis be told who was responsible.

Another question put to the government has why Mr Darakhshesh, the former education minister and president of the Teachers Association, is in detention. This question was presented by Mr Morteza Mashir, Majlis deputy from Fasa.

According to our parliamentary correspondents, Mr 'Ali Asghar Mazhari, Majlis deputy from Kerman, presented a question on the incidents in Kerman yesterday and demanded that the interior minister explain the causes to the Majlis.

Mr Abolhasan 'Ameli, Majlis deputy from Kohgiluiyeh, also presented two questions demanding an explanation of why security forces clashed with the people in the cities of Dezful, Andimeshkh, Znajan and Minab.

The motion of censure was presented by Mr Akhbari, deputy from Karaj. The motion incorporates nine points. In the preface to the motion of censure, reference is made to recent developments and says: During the Majlis debate on the government's program, the prime minister stated that the people were so suspicious of the government that if the government said it was daytime the people would say it was the opposite. By stating that the people even blame the government for the recent Tabas earthquake this mistrust has now been extended to this government as well. Yet the government continues to stay in power and announced 2 nights ago that this government is committed to staying in power.

The motion of censure says: Why is a government that knows it is mistrusted by the people to such and extent still in power and insists on continuing to govern?

The Karaj deputy then demanded that the prime minister answer his nine-point motion of censure. One of the points concerns the recent incidents and losses caused by clashes between security forces and demonstrators. The Karaj deputy believes that measures taken by the government in this matter have been unlawful. The motion of censure further presents questions demanding a government answer on disrespect for religious leaders and the reason for the deportation of His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. The motion of censure also asks why the negotiations with the international oil consortium were kept secret and how oil revenues are being used.

Other aspects of the censure motion concern the fact that several bills presented to the Majlis by the government are contrary to the provisions of the constitution, specifically the bills on freedom of political parties, assemblies and the press, and independence of universities. The Karaj deputy also has censured the government over the assassination of Colonel Zamaniput in Mashhad and for keeping the details secret.

He also presented questions in his censure motion about why the so-called national reconciliation government of Mr Sharif-Amami contains several ministers from the previous government. The Karaj deputy further charges the government with slackness in a campaign against corruption and points out that, according to rumors, several former officials have fled the country.

The last point in the Karaj deputy's censure motion concerns why several industrial and development projects have been suspended to make up for increased pay and fringe benefits demanded by striking government employees. The Karaj deputy stresses that instead of adopting measures to bring the cost of living down immediately, the government plans to increase salaries--something that causes fear of further increase in the cost of living. The Majlis open session began at 0900 and ended at 1000.

STRIKES, SLOW-DOWNS CONTINUE IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE SECTORS

LD171238Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Strike actions took place today in several government and private institutions and offices and work was interrupted. The hospital strike, which has caused great difficulties recently, has died down. Nevertheless, we had news today of strikes in several health centers. The employees of Piruzgar hospital, attached to the Ministry of Health and Welfare, who have gone on strike for pay increases and welfare facilities, did not arrive for work today; but the medical staff at Piruzgar hospital are at work and the casualty center is open to patients.

Strikes and slow-downs took place today in several private banks including the Credit and Development Bank. The university administrative staff also continued their strike today. It should be noted that a meeting of the leading officials of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs took place today. [Word indistinct] at a meeting that was attended by Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Yeganeh and the deputies and general directors of this ministry, the government decisions were communicated to the officials.

TEHRAN PRESS REPORTS 50 INJURED IN KERMAN DEMONSTRATION

LD170910Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran's morning papers report the situation yesterday in the cities: While shops and markets were closed on the 40th day after the 8 September incident, demonstrations and clashes took place in some cities, which led to the killing and wounding of a number of people. RASTAKHIZ says that clashes took place in Kerman in which 50 people were injured.

MINISTER SAYS SOME POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

LD172052Y Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Press Release]

[Excerpts] Tehran's afternoon paper KAYHAN has published the minister of state for executive affairs' interview, part of which says: All of the people whose activities are within the constitutional limits will be free from any kind of prosecution. Therefore, all the prisoners in this category will be released soon. Regarding the recent government statement on Iranians studying abroad, it is added that all the students involved in political activity, who were under prosecution, can now come back without any fear of charges held against them. Regarding the martial law, Mr Azmun, minister of state for executive affairs, said that, as the prime minister has told the press, the term of martial law enforcement will depend on the situation, politically and socially.

KAYHAN and other Tehran papers have headlined their editions today with the following: "National Mourning Turns Into Bloody Demonstrations in Several Cities in the Country." ETTELA'AT WRITES: The country faced a widespread shutdown to commemorate the 40th day of the bloody shootout on the 1st day of martial law enforcement in Tehran and 11 other cities. In many cities the mourning ceremonies turned into vast demonstrations. Unfortunately some of these demonstrations were followed by clashes in the cities of Zanjan, Dezful, Andimeshkh and Kerman.

KAYHAN also says that an opposition deputy of the Majlis has filed interpellation against the government of Ja'far Sharif-Emami. ETTELA'AT has also reported that hundreds of political prisoners will be released soon.

JOURNALIST UNION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PRESS LAW

LD152030Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Interview with Mohammad 'Ali Safari, secretary of the Union of Iranian Journalists and Writers, carried on the Radio Magazine program, with unidentified announcer--recorded]

[Text] [Safari] The results of the talks with the government should, in the normal course of events, please us, since the government acceded to our demands. I clearly put it to the prime minister and other ministers present during our meeting: We can thank you only when we can see in action how much the government respects its promises and agreement. We should bear in mind, however, that the resumption of the work of the papers under the existing decadent and corrupt press law, which still governs all aspects of the press in the country, should not be seen, as evidenced by the contents of newspapers today, in terms of a properly free press operation. I hope, in the coming days, we will be able to feel that we are engaged in publishing a free newspaper.

[Question] Mr Safari, what is the fate of the draft press bill at present?

[Answer] Bearing in mind the provisions of the constitution, which has fully clarified the position of the press, we do not agree to anything such as a press law, because this relevant provisions of the constitution make such a law redundant.

## AFGHANISTAN

### FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY FINANCIAL TIMES

LD161049Y London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 16 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[David Satter report: "Afghan Aim Is 'Full Socialism'"]

[Text] Kabul, Oct 15--Mr. Hafizollah Amin, the Afghan foreign minister and deputy premier, said today that the goal of his revolutionary government is the creation of a fully socialist society with a collectivised agriculture and the elimination of the private retail sector.

In an interview with THE FINANCIAL TIMES, Mr. Amin stressed that socialism would be built gradually, voluntarily and without violence.

"The working class order has been consolidated," he said. "I have every confidence that within the next 10 years Afghanistan will be a very advanced, blossoming and completely new country."

Dismissing Western fears of increased Soviet influence in Afghanistan as a "fabricated threat," he said Afghanistan was proud of its political independence. Soviet assistance contributed to development and enabled it to defend its independence as a "strong and nonaligned country."

Mr. Amin declined to use the term "Marxist-Leninist" to describe the ruling Khalq (People's) Party but explained: "We are keen to learn and benefit from scientific principles" in "whatever name they appear."

He dismissed the reported disturbances in the eastern provinces as the work of "fanatic religious people" influenced by propaganda of "agents of imperialism and reaction."

Government representatives had been assassinated in localities outside Kabul by the ekhwani, the Moslem reactionaries against whom the government has declared Jihad (holy war).

In general, however, Mr. Amin saw no conflict between the tenets of socialism and Islam: "We sincerely have a profound respect for Islam. There are many Moslems in socialist countries and they are practising their faith."

He said that arrests of political opponents ended "long ago" and less than 100 people were now in custody, most of whom would be released. Well-informed diplomatic sources, however, put the number of arrested in the thousands.

Although revolutionary violence was sometimes required, "violence in Afghanistan is not necessary if agents of imperialism and of foreign enemies leave us to ourselves." Jihad against the ekhwanis did not mean their physical elimination.

RED FLAG TO BE CEREMONIALLY HOISTED 'SHORTLY'

LD162031Y Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The committee in charge of the ceremonial hoisting of the proud red flag of the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistn [DRA]--which will be hoisted at a grand ceremony shortly by the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister--met under the chairmanship of Shara'i Jowzjani, the minister of justice and attorney general, from 1800 to 2230 yesterday. The committee adopted appropriate decisions on the grand ceremonies to be held on this historic day, which is to be celebrated in the near future throughout the country with great discipline and expression of patriotic feelings by the noble people of our beloved people.

A source at the committee in charge of the ceremonial hoisting of the proud red flag of the DRA said: The red flag of the DRA, which is the sacred symbol of the people's state, the state of workers, farmers and all the toilers of Afghanistan, will be hoisted amid grand ceremonies, and the committee has made the necessary arrangements in the capital and the provinces. The sources said that relevant authorities have also been informed of the committee's decisions.

## BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT BECOMES CHAIRMAN OF PLANNING COMMISSION

BK151716Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 15 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The president has accepted the chairmanship of the planning commission with immediate effect. This was officially announced in Dacca today.

The announcement also said the Ministry of Finance, which has so far been under the direct charge of the president, has been allocated to Dr Mirza Nurul Huda, in addition to the Ministry of Planning. The external resources division of the Ministry of Planning has been transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

## INDIA

VAJPAYEE: VISIT TO PRC NOT LINKED TO RELATIONS WITH U.S.

BK171604Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Oct 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Vajpayee has said that his forthcoming visit to China is in no way connected with improvement in India's relations with the United States. There was no question of involving any third country in the matter of improving India-China relations.

He told newsmen in Bhopal today that he will discuss the boundary question with China.

Mr Vajpayee said he felt an atmosphere has been created for a meaninful dialog with China. The Chinese foreign minister at a recent meeting with him in New York had expressed his government's desire for peace and stability in the region.

The Chinese ambassador in New Delhi, Mr Chen Chao-yuan, today held discussions with the External Affairs Ministry officials about arrangements for Mr Vajpayee's coming visit to China.

Mr Vajpayee is leaving for Peking on the 30th of this month on a week's visit.

MARXIST CP DELEGATION TO VISIT PRC TO ESTABLISH RAPPORT

BK171401Y Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 13 Oct 78 pp 1, 4 BK

[By our special representative]

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 12--While the CPI [Communist Party of India] maintains its unequivocal support to the Soviet party line on China the CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] has taken an initiative to establish rapport with Peking.

A high-level three-member CPI-M delegation is visiting Peking and will be there while the external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has his dialogue with the Chinese leaders.

The delegation led by Mr P. Ramamurti, MP, and Mr E. Balachandran, members of the Politburo, and Mrs Godavari Jarulekhar is now visiting North Korea and will be in Peking around October 26 and stay till the first week of next month.

The CPI-M decision to mend its fences with Peking is in conformity with its stand of equidistance between two rival centres of world communism. It has supported the Soviets generally on many issues and has been critical of the Chinese on some formulations. But this has not led it to take a vocal anti-Chinese stance like the CPI. It has in the main supported the Romanian line of having fraternal relations with both Moscow and Peking.

The visit of the CPI-M delegation is considered significant. It is for the first time after 10 years that a Communist Party delegation is visiting China. The last delegation of the United Communist Party led by Mr Ajoy Ghosh and including among others Mr Romesh Sinha, Mr S. Parulekar and Mr Bhupesh Gupta had been to Peking in 1959. The Sino-Indian relations were getting strained at that time on the border issue. Though the delegation's talks with the Chinese leaders were friendly, its outcome was not happy.

Since then the Communist Party split up and there have been no formal contacts between the Indian communist parties and the Chinese party.

STEEL MINISTER TELLS OF SOVIET COOPERATION PLANS

BK140916Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Oct 78 BK

[Text] A team of Soviet experts is to visit India to finalize techno-economic details of the Visakhapatnam steel plant. This was stated by the minister of steel and mines, Mr Biju Patnaik, at Moscow. He told newsmen at the end of his 4-day visit to the Soviet Union that the new steel plant is initially planned for the production of 3 million tons per year.

Mr Patnaik said that the Soviet Union will also build a big alumina plant on the east coast of India. He said he has proposed to the Soviet Government a long-term arrangement for the supply of coking coal.

PROTOCOL CONCLUDED WITH USSR ON MIG COMPONENTS MANUFACTURE

BK171635Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Oct 78 BK

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have concluded a new working protocol which will provide a framework for making whole indigenous components of MIG aircraft in India.

The delegations of both the countries, which ended their discussions in New Delhi, have also arrived at several agreements on transfer of technology and supply of materials. A team of Soviet specialists will soon be visiting India for followup action.

At the request of India, the Soviet delegation has agreed to explore possibilities of export of spares, accessories and [word indistinct] produced in India to the Soviet Union for use in the manufacture of MIG aircraft there.

The Soviet delegation was led by the first deputy minister of aviation industry, Mr (Solovyev), and the Indian side by the defense production secretary.

DEFENSE MINISTER DEFENDS ACQUISITION OF NEW AIRCRAFT

BK171639Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram has called upon army commanders to maintain the utmost vigilance and defense preparedness. He was organizing a 5-day conference of the general officers commanding in chief of the Indian Army in New Delhi today.

The defense minister said the role of the army is basically defensive, as India pursues a policy of peace. The army will never be called upon to undertake aggression against any other country, but at the same time it must keep abreast of modern defense techniques not only in terms of new weapons and technology but also in terms of new concept of strategy and combat.

About the recent decision to acquire a new aircraft to replace Canberras and Hunters in the air force, Mr Jagjivan Ram said this is essentially a question of unavoidable replacement and India is interested in indigenous production and not merely in purchase.

The defense minister complimented the army and the air force for the efficient and timely relief they had provided to the distressed people in flood affected states.

DELHI JUDGE DISMISSES PETITION FILED BY MRS GANDHI

BK131603Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The chief metropolitan magistrate, Delhi, Mr P.K. Jain, today rejected applications of Mrs Indira Gandhi and others challenging the jurisdiction of his court to try them for their refusal to testify under oath before the Shah Commission. Mr Jain also turned down Mrs Gandhi's contention that his appointment as the chief metropolitan magistrate was not in accordance with the law.

In his 44-page order Mr Jain said the applications are misconceived and frivolous. Mr Jain is trying Mr Sanjay Gandhi and Mr Bansi Lal besides the former prime minister in cases filed by the Shah Commission under Sections 178 and 179 of the Indian penal code.

1,500 PEASANTS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATIONS IN DELHI

BK141553Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0734 GMT 14 Oct 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 14 (AFP)--About 1,500 peasants were arrested here yesterday for holding a demonstration near Prime Minister Morarji Desai's official residence in violation of prohibitory orders enforced in the area.

The farmers came from various northern states and a Delhi village, Kanjjawala. The demonstration was peaceful. It was organised by the All India Farmers' Action Council in support of their various demands, including return of grazing lands distributed to the landless by the authorities concerned.

Earlier, the demonstrators held a rally and also presented a memorandum to the secretary to the federal president seeking the head of state's intervention in redressing their grievances.

A spokesman of the action council claimed that over 25,000 people had been arrested by police in Delhi since the agitation was launched on August 13 last.

## PAKISTAN

### PRESIDENT PROMISES CIVILIAN RULE WITHIN YEAR

OW171932Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1828 GMT 17 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Peshwar (Pakistan), Oct 17 (AFP)--President Ziaul Haq pledged here today that within a year Pakistan would have a properly elected civilian government. Elections would be organized between March and October 1979, Gen Ziaul Haq said.

Noting that transfer of power had never occurred peacefully in Pakistan since its foundation, Gen Ziaul Haq said he wanted to set an example and that the armed forces would "hand back power to the regularly-elected representatives of the people."

It is the first time Gen Ziaul Haq has given any sort of precise date for the election. Gen Ziaul Haq, who in July 1977 overthrew the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, had up to now said he intended to be certain that the elections would have a "positive" result before organising them.

Gen Ziaul Haq yesterday issued an ordinance allowing him to ban any party "which may be opposed to Islamic ideology or the sovereignty, integrity or security of Pakistan." Observers noted that the decree could be directed against Mr Bhutto's Pakistani People's Party. For more than a month, sympathizers have been campaigning on behalf of Mr Bhutto, who is in prison under sentence of death.